The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No. 473. SUBSCRIPTION { STAMPED ... £1 12 0 / UNSTAMPED ... 1 6 0

DUBLIN, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.

Third Week of the engagement of the celebrated Irish Comedian, Mr. JOHN DREW.

Who is received nightly by crowded and delighted audiences.

On This TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1860,

The Performances will commence with Samuel Lover's Drama, entitled

RORY O'MORE.

Rory O'More ... Mr John Drew
De Lacy ... Mr Frank Huntley
Shan Dhu ... Mr Frank Thorne
Kathleen ... Miss Julia Thorne.

To conclude with the laughable farce, entitled

THE MONOMANIACS.

Pat Rooney ... Mr John Drew
Master Dobbs ... Mr H Barton
Mrs Dobbs ... Miss Julia Thorne.

Music Master, Mr. Cranby.—Musical Director, Mr. Levey.—Doors Open at a quarter to Seven, to Commence at a quarter past Seven.

Private Boxes, £1 5s., £1 10s., and £2; Dress Circle, 2s.; Second Circle, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d.

Box Office open from 11 till 4 daily.

6th November, 1860.

HENRY PRICE, } Hon.
GEORGE W. MACNEILL, } Secs.
HENRY OLIVER BARKER, }

THE DUBLIN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, in connection with the United Church of England and Ireland, 46, WESTMORELAND ROW (formerly the Academy-house of Dancing), will be OPENED NEXT, the 7th inst., for the winter season. The INAUGURAL MEETING will be held (if the Lord will) in the SECOND ROOM OF THE ASSOCIATION, on Wednesday Evening, NOV. 7, 1860, at 8 o'clock, when the Chair will be taken, at half-past 7 o'clock, by His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.

COURSING.—THE COURTOWN CHALLENGE CUP, Value £25, on TUESDAY the 8th and WEDNESDAY the 9th January, 1861, and the following days, as the Committee may decide upon. The Cup to be won three times before it becomes the property of any one person, and security to be given to the Secretary for the forthcoming of it at each meeting, a month previous. The decision of the Committee to be final. It is expected that the Courtown Harriers will be present, and other Packs to be invited, but Stakes paid to the meeting. Further particulars may be had on application to the Secretary, at the Courtown Harriers' Kennel, Courtown, Gorey.

W. G. HOWARD STEELE, M.D., Assistant-Secretary.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

LAW AND STATISTICS.

FRIDAY—GOWAN AND PHRENOLOGY.

PROFESSOR GOWAN will have the honour to commence (in order to accommodate all classes and in consequence of the public having expressed a wish to that effect) the course he delivered at Belfast, Londonderry, Newry, Armagh, Portadown, Lurgan, Lisburn, Coleraine, Ballymena, Ballymoney, Larne, Carrickfergus, Bangor, Newtownards, and Holywood, on FRIDAY, November 9, 16, 23, and 30, commencing at eight o'clock.

Admission, Gallery 6d; Second Seats, 1s; Reserved Seats, 2s. Members of the Institute Half-price to first and second seats.

N.B.—The last class for instructions in elocution will meet on the above-named Room, on SATURDAY EVENING, November 10th, at Eight o'clock, when all who intend will please to be present.

The Examinations will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 5th of NOVEMBER.

ARTISTES:

Madame Clara Novello,
The London Glee and Madrigal Union.
Miss Eyles, Mr. W. H. Cumming.
Mr. Baxter, Mr. Lawler,
and Mr. Land.
Pianoforte—Miss. Anna Mollique.
Violin—Harry Mollique.

Tickets will be issued This Day, from Four to Half-past Five o'clock,

(By order),
HENRY BUSSELL, Secretary.

P.S.—A Ballot will take place previous to the Concert, and Members may invite friends to whom tickets are required to furnish the Secretary with the necessary information.

ANTIENT CONCERTS.

MADAME CLARA NOVELLO'S FAREWELL VISIT TO IRELAND.

The Society's First Grand Concert for the ensuing season will take place on THURSDAY Evening next, the 8th inst.

AS TO-DAY.

Madame Clara Novello, | Mr Cumming,
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PROGRAMME:

Part 1—Selections from the "Messiah" (Handel).
Part 2—S lections from the "CREATION" (Haydn)
TICKETS will be issued to Members and Associates This Day, from Half-past Four to Five o'clock in the Afternoon, at the Committee Rooms, Great Brunswick-street.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN CHORAL SOCIETY.

The First Practice-Meeting of this Society for the season 1860-61 will be held in the Society's Rooms, No. 4, Trinity College, on THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, the 6th inst., at Six o'clock, p.m. (by town), punctually.

The Annual General Meeting for the Election of the Committee and Officers for the ensuing season, and for the transaction of other business, will be held in the Society's Rooms, on Monday Evening, the 12th of November. The Chair will be taken at Half-past Eight o'clock (by town).

Notice of motions and the names of New Members and Associates to be proposed must be left with the Secretary, in Trinity College, at or before Four o'clock p.m., on the day.

Committee Rooms, 4, Trinity College.

TO THE CONSERVATIVE BURGESSES OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

ELECTION OF BOROUGH ASSESSOR.

By the provisions of the Municipal Corporation Act, the Successor at large have to Elect on the 2nd of DECEMBER NEXT, the Assessors of the Borough. Each Burgess can only vote for one Cash Index, and as a contest is anticipated, we respectfully urge on the Conservative Burgesses to record their votes early on the day of election for James M. Pinnian Esq., one of the present Assessors.

Conservative Committee Rooms,
71, College-green,
5th November, 1860.

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GEORGE W. MACNEILL, } Secs.
HENRY OLIVER BARKER, }

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ITALY AND THE ITALIANS.

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED (D.V.) on the above subject, by the Rev. WILLIAM ARTHUR, A.M., of London, who returned from Italy, in the METROPOLITAN HALL, on Friday by King November 9, 1860, at Eight o'clock.

Tickets of Admission—Gallery, 6d; body of the hall, 1s; Reserved Seats, 2s; to be had at the door.

ADELAIDE HOSPITAL.

THE INTRODUCTORY LECTURE

Will be delivered by Dr. HUDSON, at Ten o'clock a.m., on TUESDAY, the 6th November, 1860.

MARY'S ABBEY SCHOOLS, 135, CAPEL-STREET.

BOYS' SCHOOL—HEAD MASTER.

The COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT desire to direct the attention of Parents, &c., to the advantages which the Schools possess for imparting, on moderate terms, a sound and extensive Education. They are further desirous with the best and most recent Books, Diagrams, Illustrations of Physical Science, &c., and are open to the inspection of Visitors from Twelve to Three o'clock daily, or by letter addressed to the Chairman, No. 135, CAPEL-STREET, where information as to the system of education, &c., will be given by Teachers.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

WILLIAM FOX, M.R.I.A., will commence a Course of Lectures on Chemistry, to be delivered in the Theatre of the Royal Dublin Society, on MONDAY, November 12, 1860, at Four o'clock p.m. To be continued each day, Saturday excepted, at the same hour. Fee to the Public Lectures, £1 1s. Members of the Society, proprietors of shares or records, and Students of the Royal Dublin Society, free. Tickets of admission will be given and enlistments received at the Society's House and Museum.

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and Mr. Land.
Pianoforte—Miss. Anna Mollique.
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W. G. HOWARD STEELE, M.D., Assistant-Secretary.

Sermons.

SPECIAL SERVICES

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

The Ven. JOHN GRIFFIN, Archdeacon of Kildare, will Preach in St. Paul's Church on THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 8th, at Eight o'clock. Divine Service commences at eight o'clock p.m.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH will (D.V.) Preach in this Society's METROPOLITAN HALL on THURSDAY EVENING, the 8th November, at Eight o'clock.

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W. G. HOWARD STEELE, M.D., Assistant-Secretary.

Education.

A LADY lately returned from Germany, where she studied music, vocal and instrumental; first in the Conservatoire at Leipsic, and afterwards under first rank and Belgian masters, is desirous of meeting with a few more pupils. Two boys or young ladies would be taught. For terms, &c., apply by letter to Miss Mc——, 3, Upper Leeson-street, in private classes formed for the purpose, either at her residence or from the country.

ACADEMY OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

11, CHARLEMONT-PLACE.

The Organist of St. Bridget's Church—PRINCIPAL.

Prospectuses on application.

DUBLIN HIGH SCHOOL

NATIONAL HALL, ELY-PLACE.

THOMAS M. CURRY, Esq., Senior and Classical Gold Medallist, Trinity College, 1850, Head Master.

The Misses Wilkinson and Miss Hoare can join the University Lectures. Boarders from 40 to 56 Guineas; Day Pupils from 10 to 16 Guineas.

Prospectuses and references can be had at 76, Stephen's-green.

GERMAN AND ITALIAN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE.—Lessons can be taken in the above subjects by Herr WILHELM PENDOLF and Dr. GUIDA, at Mr. Hudson's Academy, 8 Upper Leeson-street; in private classes formed for the purpose, either at their residences or from the country.

Legal Notices.

LANDED ESTATE COURT (IRELAND).

In the matter of the Estate of Peter Rourke, (owner); Thomas Gallogly, Petitioner.

TAKE NOTICE, that a private offer having been accepted for Lot No. 1 in the Rental in this matter, sum will not be set up for sale of said Lot, but it is to be had on the 15th November instant.

Dated this 3rd November, 1860.

HENRY HOOKER & SON, Solicitors for the Petitioner, having an office at the sale, 24, Upper Pembroke-street.

LANDED (LATELY INCUMBERED) ESTATES COURT IRELAND.

In the matter of the Estate of Edward Meares, deceased; George Dowdall, Owner and Petitioner.

THE Honourable Judge will SELL on TUESDAY, the 6th day of NOVEMBER, 1860, at the Landed Estates Court, situate at the Four Courts, Dublin, in the City of Dublin, Sell by Public AUCTION, in Two Lots, part of the Lands of Terlicken, containing by survey 91a. 2r. 20p. statute measure, and part of the Lands of Lackendarragh, containing a sub-emonination of said Townland of Terlicken, containing 46a. 1r. 30p. statute measure, situate in the Barony of Rathdrum, part of the Lands of Ballygannon, called Upper Ballygannon, situate in the Barony of Shrule, and county of Longford, containing 91a. 2r. 20p. statute measure, and part of the Lands of Lackendarragh, called Upper Ballygannon, situate in the Barony of Shrule, and county of Longford, containing 46a. 1r. 30p. statute measure, situate in the Barony of Rathdrum, part of the Lands of Ballygannon, called Upper Ballygannon, situate in the Barony of Shrule, and county of Longford, containing 91a. 2r. 20p. statute measure, and part of the Lands of Lackendarragh, called Upper Ballygannon, situate in the Barony of Shrule, and county of Longford, containing 46a. 1r. 30p. statute measure, and part of the Lands of Terlicken, containing by survey 91a. 2r. 20p. statute measure, and part of the Lands of Lackendarragh, containing a sub-emonination of said Townland of Terlicken, containing 46a. 1r. 30p. statute measure, situate in the Barony of Rathdrum, part of the Lands of Ballygannon, called Upper Ballygannon, situate in the Barony of Shrule, and county of Longford, containing

a tuate in the Barony of Rathdrum, and county of Dublin.

Dated this 4th day of August, 18-0.

JAMES M'DONNELL, Examiner.

OBSERVATIONS.

These Lands are most advantageously circumstanced, being situate about eight miles from Dublin, adjoining the Police Barrack, on the Ashbourne highroad. The father of the present owner acquired many years ago money in pre-mium of and most valuable lot premises. The Farm is divided into eight fields, enclosed with quickset hedges, and is well watered. The entire is in the hands of one tenant who is an industrious man, who holds under a lease, dated 25th February, 1840, for a term of 21 years, at the yearly rent of £121 6s 10d.

Sold until 10 minutes past 4 o'clock.

Lots of Timber, 2 sets of harness, and the side-saddle and bow, implements at 3 o'clock.

JOHN LITTLEDALE & CO., Auctioneers.

NOTE.—There will be a large sale of furniture and Household effects in the above rooms on Friday next.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT

FOYE PARK, BALLINTEER AVENUE, DUNDRUM,

One English Mile from the railway station,

Held under lease for three lives or 31 years, from the 25th March, at £100a year, of which there are four-and-years unexpired, from the 25th March, 1860. The dwelling-house contains a large drawing-room and dining-room, with five bedchambers, kitchen and offices, with dairy, large store-room and conservatory; the yard, enclosed with ten feet walls, contains stabling for six horses, hayloft, coach-house, cow-house, &c., &c., and a good supply of water. There is also a new house for chief-cows, piggeries, fowl-houses, &c., &c., large walled-in garden, well supplied with fruit trees and vegetables.

The lands contain 21 acres 3 roods 5 perches, or 33 statute acres, all in grass, and bounded on the south by the Dundrum river. The premises are a good gate lodge; also about 35 tons of good meadow and second crop hay, well saved and picked; a hay mare, seven years old, trained to saddle and harness, a hay filly, three years old, by Harry.

For further particulars, apply to

JAMES and TYNAN and SONS, 20 Usher's quay; or to Mr. JOHN TATLOW, 49 Fleet-street, Dublin.

KINGSTOWN.

20, NORTH MIDDLE-LAND-AVENUE,

Sale of Modern Household Furniture, to go off preserved on, Prime Feather Beds, Hair Mattresses, Plated Ware, Water Barrels, Meat Safe, &c., &c.

MR. TALBOT COALL WILL SELL BY AUCTION, on the Premises,

No. 20, NORTH MIDDLE-LAND-AVENUE, KINGSTOWN,

On THURSDAY NEXT, the 8th day of NOV., 1860, All the Modern Household Furniture and other Effects,

Comprising in detail as follows, viz.:

Two handsome cabinet, with chiffonier attached, walnut and mahogany chairs, Arbert and easy do in green cloth, rosewood loo table, mahogany and walnut wood coffee table, fender, fire-irons, and fender stool, handsome chimney glasses in rich gilt frames, Brussels carpets, Venetian and other window hangings in French cloth, muslin curtains and roller blinds, gilt poles, rings, and ornaments, steel bar and metal fenders, set of fire irons, Bronze, Parian, and other figures, ormolu and velvet pier table, handsome fire chairs in damask and mahogany hall table, oil cloths, carved legs, and mahogany sideboard, set of dining tables, set of chairs, and set of four mahogany dumb waiters, mahogany and painted wardrobes, chests of drawers, washstands and ware of ware, toilet glasses on mahogany stands, towel rails, commodes, chairs, fenders, and set of fire irons, bedroom and dressing-room chairs, bedsteads, feather beds, mattresses, and bedding, cots, bedsteads, and mattresses, mahogany and painted washstands

B. HYAM'S
LEADING STYLES
FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

The following are specially recommended:—

THE CLEVELAND COAT
can be worn with or without a Coat.—An excellent Overcoat introduced by B. HYAM,
32s, 42s, 48s, and 55s.

THE NEW INVERNESS CAPE;
A novel, graceful, and well-finished Garment, in durable and fashionable Materials,
20s, 26s, 32s, and 40s.

THE CAMBRIDGE WRAPPER,
in a Variety of the Newest Materials,
20s, 26s, 30s, and 42s.

WALKING AND LOUNGE COATS
in B. HYAM'S newest and most appropriate Styles,
20s, 26s, 32s, and 38s.

UNDRESS, HALF-DRESS, & FULL-DRESS SUITS,
universally admired for
Quality of Material, Fashion, and Workmanship,
42s, 50s, 55s, and 60s.

CONJOINT GARMENTS
suitable for Tourists, Business and General Undress adoption.
THE GUINEA COAT AND VEST,
THE TWENTY SHILLING TROUSERS AND VEST,
THE THIRTY-EIGHT SHILLING SUIT,
THE TRUE-FITTING TROUSERS,
cut on improved principles,
16s 6d.
VESTS TO MATCH,
8s 6d.
Made to Order.

B. HYAM,
Tailor and Clothier,
80, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

In the matter of
CHARLES FRIBOHRN, deceased, the late Eminent Boot Maker,
17, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY.
The extensive Stock of BOOTS and SHOES selling at reduced prices, which affords a favourable opportunity for Gentlemen to supply themselves at Low Prices, as the stock must be Sold without reserve, to close the Executors' accounts.

DIAMONDS, GEMS of all kinds, PLATE, &c., purchased to any amount, and highest price given in cash.—THOMAS BRUNKER, 111, Grafton-street, opposite the Provost's.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND JEWELLERY MANUFACTORY,
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
JAMES MAYFIELD begs to call attention to his New and Beautiful Selection of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, Manufactured by him and to his order.
Gold Patent Lever Watches (best quality), £14; Second ditto, £11; Gold Genevas (best quality), £5 to £8; Second quality, £3 10s. to £4 18s.; Best Dublin-made Silver Patent Lever Watch, £4 17s. 6d.; a Good, Strong Lever, at £4 (warranted); Silver Geneva (best quality), £2 18s. to 3 Guineas; a very excellent Silver Geneva, at £1 5s. (guaranteed for three years).
In Jewellery will be found a Choice Selection of Fine Gold Brooches, Bracelets, Ear-rings, Pins, Studs, Rings, Lockets, Charms, Sleeve-links, Keys, Fine Gold Albert and Long Chains, &c. &c.
Carriage, Drawing-room, and Fancy Clocks.
J. M. begs to inform his Customers that, in consequence of the very rapid increase in his business, he has been compelled to make additional Workshops.
Having now the advantage of more Extensive Premises, Improved Machinery, and a greater number of Foreign, as well as English Workmen, he is prepared to execute all orders, and every description of repairs, with promptitude and attention.
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
Dublin, Sept., 1860.
*** The Highest Price given in Cash for Old Gold and Silver Watches, &c., &c.
Branch Establishment,
30 AND 31, ESSEX-QUAY.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.
Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety:
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO.,
No. 109, GRAFTON-STREET.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET, New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, for any comment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets &c., at remarkably low prices.

WHAT TIME IS IT?—
THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK,
only 5s. 6d., or 6s. 6d.;
A Written Engagement for Two Years.
J. DE SOLLA and SON,
The real and only genuine Manufacturers,
14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN.
Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
Patronised by H.M. the Queen.
All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired!

In the matter of
George M'Nally,
a Bankrupt.
ATTRACTIVE SALE OF JEWELLERY, PLATE, and PLATED WARE,
15, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.
The entire Stock of the Establishment will be Sold without reserve consisting of the best London and Geneva-made Watches, in Gold and Silver Cases; Fine Gold London and Paris Jewellery; Silver and Electro-plate, all of the newest fashion, and purchased within the last eight months, from the most eminent manufacturers.
15, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.

REAL WITNEY AND FRENCH BLANKETS.
WALPOLE & GEOGHEGAN respectfully announce the arrival of several bales of the above VERY SUPERIOR GOODS, ordered and finished during the summer months.
THE IRISH TABLE DAMASK, AND
LINEN WAREHOUSE,
ESTABLISHED A. D. 1766,
8 and 9, SUFFOLK-STREET.

MOST GLASSES IN GREAT VARIETY.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
WILLIAM WHYTE
Respectfully acquaints the Public that he is Selling off the Largest Stock of Glass in Ireland at nearly COST PRICE. As he is about making EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS in the PREMISES the STOCK must be disposed of at once, so an early application is necessary. The following articles in great variety, and of the newest style:—
Mantelpiece and Ceiling Lustres of all kinds.
Every Article in Table Glass.
A Large Stock of Druggists' and Chemists' Bottles.
Army and Navy orders carefully attended to.
Patterns matched with accuracy and despatch.
Hotel Proprietors and Country Dealers liberally dealt with.
Sole Agents for Rauhoew's Alterative Mixture for Dogs, Nialdere's Worm Powders, and Rackam's Distemper Balls.
OLD GLASS WORKS,
4, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND.
TO STUDENTS IN MEDICINE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Preliminary Examination in Arts will be held by this College, on Monday, 12th November, at Eight o'clock p.m. A Prospectus of Examination may be had on application by letter, addressed to the Registrar, or personally to Messrs. HODGES, SMITH, and Co., Booksellers and Publishers to the College of Physicians, 104, Grafton-street, Dublin.
Students intending to present themselves for Examination should communicate with the Registrar, not later than Thursday next, 8th instant.
WILLIAM MOORE, M.B., Fellow and Registrar.

UNITED BRITISH ARMY SCRIPTURE-READERS' AND SOLDIERS' FRIEND SOCIETY,
OFFICE, 9, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
TWO MEETINGS on behalf of the above Society will be held On Y.), one in SANDFORD SCHOOLHOUSE, on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 8, 1860, at Seven o'clock p.m. and PAROCHIAL SCHOOL-HOUSE, STILLORGAN, on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, 1860, at Seven o'clock p.m.
A deputation from the Hibernian Auxiliary of the Society will attend.
The attention of all persons interested in promoting the spiritual and temporal welfare of our soldiers is earnestly and affectionately requested to the fact that this Society, which, since re-organised in May 1854, had only 30 Agents in its service, has at present 55 Agents employed as follows:—

In England	31	In Ireland	8
" Channel Isles	2	" India	6
" Ionian Isles	1	" Gibraltar	1
" China	2	" Scotland	1

Fifty-five are being raised, or promised, for Readers for Regiments now serving in various quarters of the globe, and specially named by commanders feeling an interest in the Christian character of the Regiments indicated.
* Including the "Havelock" Reader, at Barrackpoor, the "Law rence" Reader, at Lucknow, and nine attached to Regiments specially.
The Committee aims at ultimately employing from 250 to 300 Agents, that no Regiment, Battalion, or Station, shall be without its Reader, labouring in subordination to the constituted Military authorities, for the instruction of an ARMY, whose social and moral influence is powerfully felt throughout the Empire—whose individual soldiers are, in the eyes of the Heathen, living exemplars of the religion of England, and representatives alike of Her power and of her civilisation.
A Collection will be made after each Meeting.
N.B.—This Society, organised on the basis of unsectarian Evangelical Catholicity, forbids, on the part of its Agents, the discussion of Secular differences, or any attempt at proselytising.
Its Readers are selected from Protestants of all denominations, with a reference to their qualifications only; and their mission is to Protestant Soldiers, whom the Society seeks to build up in our most Holy Faith, in co-operation with the Chaplains of the Army.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholics, Priests and People! come to the Discussion in the Rotunda-room Case, behind 27, Townsend-street, on This Tuesday Evening, November 6, 1860, at Seven o'clock.
President—The Rev. C. F. MACAULEY, A.M.
Subject—"Masses without money for 'all souls' in Purgatory?"
Are you for or against them yet?
How many names were read out for masses in the chapels last Friday?
Can it be true that the old lists for "all souls" departed were revived this year, and the old names read out as if they were new?
Can it be true that priests went round asking for names of long-dead relatives, and put them down for masses without asking for any money?
Can it be true that some priests put names down though the friends neither asked nor wished for the masses for them?
How many shillings, half-crowns, and pounds were given in each of the chapels for "all souls" this year?
Why will not Dr. Cullen or any of his priests tell what is purgatory and where?
Why will they not tell how many masses will clear a soul out of it?
God says "There is no condemnation to them who are in Christ Jesus;" and "The blood of Jesus Christ His Son cleanseth us from all sin."—Rom. viii. 1; 1 John, i. 7, R. C. Bible. What, then, is the use for purgatory, or masses, or indulgences, or prayers for the dead, to fit them for heaven?
If the last sacraments of the priests which are said to "apply the blood and passion of Christ," take away the eternal and temporal punishment due to sins, and remove "the relics of sins," what can be left for the pains of purgatory to take away?
Have all the masses cleared the three souls of the Irish Brigade out of Purgatory?
How many threw away their money for masses last All Souls' Day? How many souls got out of Purgatory?
The Papal Bishop Fisher (beheaded by Henry VIII. A.D., 1535) says of Indulgences—"It is not very certain who was the first author of them. The doctrine of Purgatory was a long time unknown—was rarely, if at all, heard of among the Ancients, and to the day Greeks believe it not; nor was the belief of either Purgatory or Indulgences so necessary in the primitive Church as it is now. So long as men were unconcerned about Purgatory, nobody thought after Indulgences."—Confut. Luth., Art. 18.
Otto Frisengensis, of the age of St. Bernard, says—"The doctrine of Purgatory was first built upon the credit of those fabulous dialogues attributed to Gregory I., about the year 600." Chron. sano 1. 46.
We also learn that the first who caused prayers for the delivery souls out of Purgatory was Odilio, Abbot of Cluny, in the year 1000.
St. Augustine writes—"Of the third place we are utterly ignorant, nor shall we find that it is in the Holy Scriptures."—Hypogn Con Pelag., lib 5.
Again—"There is no middle place for any; so that he who is not vri in Christ, can be no where except with the devil."—De Fide ad Marcel. Danas, lib. 1. exxiii.
Again—"As each man's last day of life finds him, so shall the last Day Finis world find him."—Ep. 119, ad Hesych. Par. 1,685.
Again—"Immediately after death there is made a separation of good and bad men, and the good are carried into Paradise."—Quæst 76.
Again—"The just, when they die, are called to a place of shelter and rest."—Sermon on Mortality.
Again—"The souls of the faithful are perpetually with Christ, and pass not through any place of pain or torment."—Lib. 22 on St. John's Gospel.
Chrysostom—"When we shall have departed out of this life there is no room for repentance; nor shall it be in our power to wash out our sins were we never so contrite, or purge away any one of the evils we have committed."—2 Hom. on Isa.
Roman Catholic friends, bring your Bibles—seek the truth, and fly from error and superstition.

WEDDING BREAKFASTS, DINNERS, BALL SUPPERS,
Supplied in a superior style of elegance in town or country,
BY
ANTHONY JESSON,
Cook and Confectioner,
3, CLARE-STREET.
Dinners served "a la Russe."

THE DESIDERATUM IN TEA.
There are various descriptions of the finest qualities of BLACK TEA imported to this country totally different in flavour, yet holding the same market value. These I retail improved in strength and flavour, by my peculiar knowledge of combining them. The finest qualities are frequently deteriorated by the system of indiscriminate mixing so generally practised by the trade.
BLACK TEA.

My Finest Assam Flavoured Tea	3s 8d	per lb (Highest price).
Do Souchong flavour	3s 8d	do
Do Pekoe flavour	3s 8d	do
Second Quality Congou	3s 4d	
Third do	2s 8d	

JAMES LYNCH,
Dealer (exclusively) in Tea,
70, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET,
DUBLIN.

COMMON PLEAS STAMP DISTRIBUTOR'S OFFICE.
W. KIRKWOOD, 33, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.
Begs respectfully to intimate to the Legal Profession that he is well supplied with all the Stamps and Forms requisite for the dispatch of their business in the three Law Courts, including Executive Searches, and all Law and Registry Funds, and hopes from his experience and attention to merit a continuance of their patronage.
—Printing Office, 33, Great Brunswick-street.

GREAT SALE OF LAMPS,
11 and 12, WELLINGTON-QUAY,
and 12, NASSAU-STREET,
Mrs. WILLIAM THOMAS
Respectfully calls attention to the new and superior Stock of Modern and Argandite Lamps, just received from Paris and Birmingham, which she has marked at very low prices.
Colza Oil, made expressly for the Moderateur Lamp, in any quantity and at the lowest price.
Lamps made and repaired by first-class workmen.
The splendid Stock of China, Glass, Lamps, and Lustres &c., purchased by the late Mr. WM. THOMAS, must be sold without reserve, affording an opportunity to purchasers rarely met with.
The business will be carried on with the same punctuality and attention that has hitherto characterised the Establishment.
11 and 12, WELLINGTON-QUAY,
and 12, NASSAU-STREET.

LOYSELL'S TEA AND COFFEE URNS,
In Electro-plate, Britannia Metal, Bronze, &c.
J. DMUNDSON AND CO.,
Sole Agents for the Manufacturers.
J. E. and Co. have also
Beautiful new designs in Bronze, China, and Opal;
Moderateur, Paraffin, and Belmontine Lamps;
London Bronzed Tea Urns and Swing Kettles;
Dinner and Dessert Knives;
Electro-plated Forks and Spoons;
Electro-plated Tea and Coffee Sets;
Electro-plated Cruets, Salvers, Cake Baskets, Dish Covers, Side and Corner Dishes, Fruit Knives and Forks in Cases, &c.
Papier Mache and Japanned Tea Trays, in the newest designs;
Drawingroom Grates, Fenders, and Fire-Irons;
and every other description of Housefurnishing Ironmongery.
A large assortment of the best designs in Glass and Bronze Chandeliers, Hall Lamps, Brackets, &c.
J. E. and Co. are Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus.
Agents for Milner and Son's Fire-Proof Safes, &c.
34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.]

Dublin, Monday Evening.

The quotations of the English Funds this morning were slightly lower than those which were reported at the close, on Saturday evening, but a decided recovery was subsequently established both in Consols and New 3 per Cents.; the advance which was marked in the latter security was not sustained, however, and a relapse to Saturday's closing rates finally occurred. A better tone was also perceptible in our local market, and an improvement to the extent of 2s 6d per cent. was fairly supported. There was a tolerably fair amount of business transacted in shares, previous rates being in most cases well maintained.

In Banks—Bank of Ireland Stock was steady at last price. There were no quotations in the other banking securities; Hibernians were still on sale at £97; and Nationals were procurable at a falling off of one-quarter; there being no buyer over £63. Royals were still in request at £27½; sellers as before at one-quarter higher.

In Steam—Business was restricted to Atlantics, which were still unchanged in value, but rather weak in tone. There were buyers of City of Dublin £100 Shares; and of Dublin and Glasgows, at last prices, in both cases. Dundalks (limited) were to be had at par.

In Mines—The principal attention is still directed to Connorres, which, notwithstanding the occasional slight relapses always consequent upon a very rapid rise, continue to hold their ground steadily. The fluctuations, although not so wide in their range, were fully as numerous to-day as on any previous occasion, and in the extent of the transactions entered into no diminution whatever could be remarked; the closing quotations being slightly better than that of Saturday. General Mines opened at an improvement of one-quarter per share, and finally established a further advance to the same extent; there being still offers to buy at the higher price. Mining Company of Ireland were without change and steady. Last rate would have been given for Carysforts; par being demanded. There were again sellers of Wicklow Coppers at £68½.

Miscellaneous were passed over without dealings. An advance of 3s 9d was required for Alliance and Consumers' Gas. Patricias stood £6 to £6½.

The Railway market was rather more active than recently, and an average business was effected. The only important alteration occurred in Dublin and Drogheda of both denominations. The Original Shares steady appearance was noticeable, the Thirds being quoted at an equivalent value (for deferred delivery). Cork and Passages were one-eighth the better and steady. Great Southern Stock and Midland Great Western Half Shares realised last rates respectively, and displayed continued firmness. Cork and Bandons were again offered at their previous value, and Dublin and Belfasts at a reduced rate. Waterford and Limericks were also on sale.

The market for Preference continues to be extremely inanimate, the only business recorded being in Cork and Bandon 6 per Cents., which were steady at the former price. There were offers to negociate Dublin and Drogheda 5 per Cents., and buyers of Waterford and Limerick 5 per Cents. The nominal quotations in Great Southern 4 per Cent. Stock were still £99½ to par.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—Nov. 5.

	GOVERNMENT FUNDS.		
4 per Cent. Consols			91½
Ditto for new account 5th November			91½
Ditto for new account, 10th November			91½
New 3 per Cent. Stock			91½
Ditto account, 8th November			
	BANKS.		
Bank of Ireland			240½
	STEAM.		
Atlantic (Limited) account			4
	MINES.		
Connor ree (Limited)			60s 6d
General Mining Company (Limited)			4½
Mining Company of Ireland,			12½
	RAILWAYS.		
Cork, Blackrock, and Passage			10½
Dublin and Drogheda			74½
Great Southern and Western			113
Midland Great Western			
Do. Half Shares			26
	RAILWAY PREFERENCE.		
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual, Class A			10½

On Saturday's business commencing at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 19th November Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Fri.	Sat.
Four cent. Consols	91½	91½	92		91½	
Ditto for Account	91½					
Four cent. Reduced						
Four 3 per cent. Stock	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Ditto for Account				91½	91½	91½
Bank Stock						

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—NOVEMBER 5.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money			93
Account			
New Threes			91½
NOON PRICES.			
Consols Money			93½
Account			93½
New Threes			91½
2 P.M. PRICES.			
Consols Money			93½
Account			93½
New Threes			91½
[CLOSING PRICES.			
Consols Money			93½ 93
Account			93½ 93
New Threes			91½

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 2 prem.; Eastern Counties, 39½; Caledonians, 91½; Great Northern, 112½; Great Western, 79½; Great Western of Canada, 18; Great Southern and Western, —; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 117 117½; London and North Western, 100 100½; Londo Northern, 86½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 47½; Midland Stock, 133½; South Eastern, 83½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 10½; York and North Midland, 85½; London and South Western, 95 4; Great Western, —; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern, A, 117; Grand Trunks, 29; North British, 63½; Great Western, —; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), —; Spanish stock, —; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81½; Turkish (old), —; Canadian stock, —.

Consols have been very steady all the morning at from fifteen-sixteenth to three one-sixteenth, for a short time 93½, but they are now rather offered. Shares very inactive, but prices firm on a slight improvement in demand. Rivers in fair demand, and Great Westerns firm. Canadian steady and without change. Turkish Bonds in demand. French dull.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)

Saturday Evening.

The English Funds remain without alteration, but there are signs of a slight tendency to firmness. An advance in the Bank rate of Discount next Thursday seems to be fairly expected. The payment of the 3rd and 4th of the month seems to have been extremely well met. There was a little extra demand for Discount at the Bank, but the rates both in the open market and on Stock Exchange were without alteration. There were no gold withdrawals from the Bank to-day. The Railway market to-day has been quiet but firm.

(DAILY NEWS' CITY ARTICLE.)

Saturday Evening.

The Funds to day were very quiet, at one period an improvement of one-eighth per cent. occurred about the final quotations were nearly the same as those of Friday. The Share market though inactive, were generally firmer. A heavy amount of bills fell due to-day, but appears to have been well met. The Discount market was active, but the supply of money continues, and ample accommodation is readily obtained upon good securities at very moderate terms for short periods.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, MONDAY EVENING.—Owing partly to news of a fresh rise on the Paris Bourse, the Stock markets to-day are rather firmer, although business is exceedingly inanimate. Consols have advanced about ¼ per cent. British Railway Stock, in two or three instances, are about ¼ per cent. better than on Saturday.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, MONDAY.—3 per Cents. The Bourse has been very firm, and all securities have again improved. Rentes closed at 69.90, or 40 centimes higher than on Saturday.

LONDON CORN MARKET, Nov. 5.—Weather very cold, and dry. Foreign arrivals heavy of wheat and oats, and more liberal of barley. English supplies moderate. Good attendance. English wheat sold pretty freely at last prices for best lots. Secondary slow and rather cheaper. Foreign held at late rates, but as yet little business done. Barley good sale at Friday's rates. Oats quiet at Friday's rates. Flour nominally as on Friday.

LONDON CORN MARKET, Nov. 5.—(Usborne's report.) Weather cold and dry. Supplies good. Wheat a shade weaker in all positions. Flour pretty firm. Maize not quite so dear. Barley peas and beans fully as good. Oats is dearer for sweet old.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, Nov. 5.—Supplies of all kinds of stock very limited. Beasts and sheep sold briskly at an advance of 4d to 6d per 8lbs. Calves 4d dearer. Pigs very firm in price. Beef, 3s 10d to 5s; mutton, 3s 6d to 5s 6d; veal, 4s 4d to 5s 4d; pork, 4s to 5s 4d per 8lbs. Beasts 4,970; sheep, 18,709; calves, 149; pigs, 430. Foreign—Beasts, 1,230; sheep, 4,530; calves, 192.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, Nov. 5.—Supply of stock much smaller than last Monday, demand fair, rather better prices. Beef, 4½d to 6d; mutton, 5½d to 7d per lb. sinking offal. At market 3,483 cattle; 7,547 sheep.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, Nov. 5.—Sugar market firm, and good demand. Rice active, and full prices paid. Linseed rather dearer.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Nov. 5.—10,000 bales sold, including 3,000 on speculation and for export. Very firm but steamers' letters still waited for.

CORN MARKET, Nov. 5.—White wheat, 28s 37s 6d; red wheat, 27s to 32s; oats 12 to 16s 2; barley 15s to 20s 6d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET—First, 112s; seconds, 110s; thirds 99s; fourths, 93s; fifths, 85s; sixths, 68s. 1,350 in market.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.
Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G.P.O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

America (New York) and Newfoundland [G]	..	7 a.m Nov 8.
Spain and Portugal [S]	..	6 p.m Nov 8.
America (New York) [S]	..	6 p.m Nov 6.
Constantinople	..	6 a.m Nov 8.
Brazil, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres [S]	..	6 p.m Nov 8.
America (Quebec) [D]	..	7 a.m Nov 9.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles	..	6 a.m Nov 10.
America (New York) [Q]	..	7 a.m Nov 11.
India (Bombay) [S]	..	6 p.m Nov 11.
America (New York) [S]	..	6 p.m Nov 13.
Constantinople	..	6 a.m Nov 15.
America (Quebec) [D]	..	7 a.m Nov 16.
Constantinople	..	6 a.m Nov 16.
West Indies and Pacific [S]	..	6 p.m Nov 16.
Spain and Portugal [S]	..	6 p.m Nov 16.
America (Boston) and Newfoundland [Q]	..	7 a.m Nov 18.
India (Bombay), via Marseilles	..	6 a.m Nov 19.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—TUESDAY, NOV. 6.
DISPLAY OF EXHIBITIONS, PERFORMANCES, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL—EVERY EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK. This evening—"Rory O'More" and "The Omnibus."
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—GRATUITY OPEN daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER ABBOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS	.. ..	Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN	..	Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on Saturday morning at 2 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter to 10 a.m. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at half-past Three o'clock p.m.
The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday November 3rd, amounted to 66,052, making a daily average of 11,008 copies.

As will be seen by our guaranteed return, published above, the circulation of the IRISH TIMES now exceeds
ELEVEN THOUSAND COPIES PER DAY,
being the largest circulation ever before attained by any Newspaper in Ireland, and with four exceptions in the United Kingdom.

TO ADVERTISERS.
The following are the rates of charges for Commercial Advertisements in the IRISH TIMES:—

(WHEN LESS THAN SIX INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,)	
First three lines	1s 0d
Every additional line	0s 3d
(WHEN SIX OR MORE INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,)	
First three lines	1s 0d
Every additional line	0s 2d

The above terms being estimated at the nett rate, no discount is given.
The attention of the Advertising Public is respectfully called to the above scale of charges, which, with the vast and increasing circulation of this paper, cannot fail to be considered moderate.
While those wishing to place lengthened advertisements before the public can do so on reasonable terms, others who expend only a limited sum on this indispensable adjunct to the requirements of the trader can advertise at commensurately small cost.
Thus, an advertisement of three lines can be inserted for 1s, and the cost of each additional line is 3d; but if over six insertions are given, the cost of each line after the first three is only 2d.
Accounts in every case furnished, and payable monthly, and are only opened on those conditions.
IRISH TIMES OFFICE, October 1st, 1860.

"THE IRISH TIMES."
NOTICE—The price to Distributors having been increased to 9d per dozen from the 1st of NOVEMBER, all News Vendors will in future be supplied with any number they may require at that rate.

MESSRS. WIRE AND CORRESPONDENCE
FANCY GOODS of every description—Wholesale, Retail and for exportation, at
EDWARD KEEVIL'S
WHOLESALE PIPE WAREHOUSE,
27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, DUBLIN.

A GOLD PEN FOR TWO SHILLINGS, sent Post Free, or with a neat Pocket-shut-up Holder, for 2s. 6d. These are really good and cheap Pens, and possess both freedom and flexibility; warranted for Twelve Months. Sold only by
GEORGE HUGHES,
STATIONER AND PRINTER,
7, MERRION-ROW,
(Two Doors from Stephen's-green.)

MADE TO ORDER,
FINE BLACK DRESS SUIT,
FOUR GUINEAS.

SUPERFINE BLACK DRESS SUIT.
FIVE GUINEAS.

SCOTCH ANGOLA LOUNGE SUIT,
TWO POUNDS FIFTEEN SHILLINGS.

THE SCOTCH ANGOLA TROUSERS,
16s.
Thoroughly Shrunk.
KENNY AND OWENS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
54, DAME-STREET.

PARIS FASHIONS.
MADAME MANJON begs to announce to her kind Patrons her return from Paris with her personally selected purchases, consisting of all the Novelties of the Season in
Millinery Bonnets, Trimmed Straw do., Crinoline do., &c., &c.,
Wreaths, Coiffures, Ribbons, &c.,
For which she begs to solicit an early inspection.
44, DAWSON-STREET.

MRS. C. MATHERS,
COURT MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,
makes up Court Dress Material for Dresses. Out Door Mantles, Children's Dresses, Jackets, Pardessus, Bonnets, Caps, Fichus, Berthes, Coiffures, Cache-peignes.

Making Dress	4s	0d
Making fully trimmed do	5s	0d
Making Court Dress	5s	6d
Making out-door Mantle	3s	6d
Making quilted do	2s	6d
Making Pardessus	4s	0d
Making Bonnet	3s	0d
Making Cap	1s	6d
Making Coiffure	2s	6d
Making Fichu	3s	6d
Making Berthe	2s	6d

No extra charge.
Josselin's French Corsets, 12s. 6d. per pair.
Bonnets altered and remade to present style.
Bridesmaids' Bouquets in great variety.

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.,
22, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
Are largely supplied in every leading fabric for the present season;
And have also in their own, and Messrs. Nicoll's make, every size and improved design, in
LIGHT PALETOTS,
CAVES,
EXCURSION AND SUMMER
LOUNGE SUITS.

WE wish to call attention to our superior Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, suitable for Winter Wear. Being Practical Tailors, purchasers may rest assured that every Garment is as well made as if specially ordered.
The advantages this Department presents are—That we visit the different Woollen Markets each Season, and buy the very best goods at the lowest price for cash.
That we visit London and Paris twice a year to ascertain the Newest styles that will be worn each Season, for the purpose of introducing every improvement in our Ready Made Clothing.
That one of the Firm personally superintends the Cutting and Getting-up of every Garment.
These advantages, we are sure, combined with our extensive Stock, will be appreciated by the general Public.
The following are a few of the leading garments in our Warerooms:—
The Guinea, Thirty Shilling, and Two Guinea Sackville Cape, the Three Guinea Morning Coat, the Fifty Shilling Frock and Dress Coat, and the celebrated Guinea Trousers.
BROWN AND PAYNE,
PRACTICAL TAILORS,
12 and 13,
LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
70, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

MR. AND MRS. RUSSELL have the honour to inform the Nobility and Gentry of the arrival of their NEW WINTER GOODS, which are, as usual, of the best quality and newest style, having been personally selected from the first houses in England and France.
40, Dawson-street, Nov. 6, 1860.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6.

A most gratifying incident has taken place at Naples. Under the Bourbon rule the Protestant residents and visiters in that city were compelled to worship by stealth. The bigoted King allowed no temple in his dominions for Protestant worship. On Saturday the English residents sent a deputation to Garibaldi, to request his permission to purchase the site for a church for the use of the English community. The reply of Garibaldi is worthy of his cause and of himself:—"Grateful for the efficacious and generous "sympathy of the English, the Dictator thinks this "favour to be a small return to make for so many "services received from them in the support of the "noble cause of the Italians. Not only is permis-"sion granted to erect a church within the limits of "the capital to persons who worship the same God "as the Italians, but the English are requested to "accept, as a national gift, the small spot of ground "required for their church." The English nation will esteem this gift, so readily and so cheerfully bestowed, beyond anything else which Garibaldi had power to give.

Without parade or ostentation, a series of most valuable lectures has been delivered in this city within the last week, at the opening of the various medical and surgical schools of which this city is so justly proud. We are enabled to publish to-day, *in extenso*, the masterly and exhaustive lecture delivered yesterday, by Dr. Porter, at the opening of the winter session in the Meath Hospital. We cannot boast of the magnificent foundations and ample endowments which the great London hospitals possess, but we have that which no wealth can give: indefatigable teachers and energetic professors, whose lives are devoted to the alleviation of the ills mortality is heir to, and the instruction of others to fill the same spheres, whenever there is suffering and pain. Most important as Dr. Porter's lecture is, on many grounds, there are two subjects which he has brought prominently forward deserving of more than a passing notice. He speaks of the effect produced upon medical and surgical education by recent legislative enactments. There now is created and in action a superintending and controlling power in the Medical Council of Education and Instruction, a branch of which exists in Dublin. Her Majesty has been pleased to give additional rank and pay to the medical officers of the army, and to the surgeons of the Royal Navy. Poor Law Guardians are beginning to look with proper feeling and consideration upon the position of their medical officers, and to grant them larger salaries. These advantages, and the system of competitive examination, have led to a striking improvement and enlargement of medical education, and a complete and thorough revision of the entire system is being cautiously arranged. Hitherto, the Dublin schools have uniformly carried off the highest and most numerous prizes at medical and surgical examinations for commissions in the army and navy. They who have proved victorious in former contests will be conquerors still, with superior arms and a better discipline. The whole system of surgery has undergone a vast change within the last half century.

It is frightful to picture to the mind the terrible character of the operations so recklessly performed even thirty years since. The knife and the saw were the favourite instruments of surgery, and the surgeon himself was regarded with as much terror as his instruments. Limbs which a little patience and some trust in the powers of nature might have preserved were ruthlessly cut away, and many a valuable life was sacrificed by needless amputation. Now the rule of surgery is to save the limb if possible. The knife is the last resource, and when every thing else has failed, then chloroform lulls the sense of pain, the patient sleeps with almost the rapidity of thought, the operation is performed, a few drops of blood are seen, and the patient awakes to find himself free from his torment and his bane, and from that moment begins his recovery.

A prophet has no honour in his country, and but few amongst us are aware of the great improvements introduced of late years by Irish surgeons. The application of mercury in the inflammatory stages of joint disease, the mechanical means for alleviating one of the most painful disorders, the safe and mild mode of treatment adopted for fearful and all but hopeless forms of aneurism, the employment of metallic wires for sutures instead of threads, the securing of bleeding arteries by compression instead of ligatures—all these improvements are peculiarly the work of Irish surgeons, and of men most of whom live amongst us to this day.

But it is difficult to extract where all is valuable, and we commend the perusal of Dr. Porter's lecture to all who are interested in the progress of surgical science, as a most able abstract of its duties and its aims.

Mr. Bouverie lately acted the prophet, and assured his constituents that there would always be two parties in the House of Commons, the Ins and the Outs, or, as he styled them, the Whigs and the Conservatives. So far, any less celebrated individual might have prophesied with equal clearness, but Mr. Bouverie went somewhat further, and, *ex cathedra*, declared that the Whigs would always remain in office, and the Conservatives in Opposition. Had the reputation of Mr. Bouverie been adequately established as a seer, the nation might have had cause for dismay at this speech from the tripod, but fortunately the majority by which Lord

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The World's Wants, and What."
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was moved to the chair, and intro-
of the meeting by a pithy, practical,
ech, delivered in his usual earnest
ner. He then called upon the Rev.
spoke with life and fervour on the
iptural education. Mr. Whiteside
lay gentleman, named Wynn, who
e, in lengthy and elaborate speech,
the Church Education Society to the
Mr. Wynn was followed by the Rev.
spoke fluently and fervently on the
ancing religious instruction to the
was listened to with great attention,
ake lachrymosely on the feelings of
plied some very severe reflections
the church for receiving the aid of
s of education, which appeared to
pinced, and ill-timed. The speech
delivered by the Rev. Richard Ir-
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aste in expression, rich in poetic
the attracting influence of deep,
and delivered with the persuasive
quence and grace. Mr. Irvine pro-
of the most popular clergymen of
rgdit to the rising ministry of the
rch. Altogether the meeting augured
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ad has toiled most assiduously, and
, to elevate the moral, educational,
tion of the people of his large parish
on to it.—*Communicated.*

Correspondence.

CROWN PROSECUTIONS IN IRELAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—My attention has been recently directed to an article upon Crown Prosecutions in Ireland, which appeared a short time since in the *Globe* newspaper, and has been copied into all the other papers, and widely circulated, as containing matter of great public interest.

The article in question contains very serious charges against all the Crown Solicitors of Ireland, without exception, and, as such unqualified charges (if uncontradicted) might create an impression unfavorable to meritorious officers, I am induced to address the public through the medium of your journal, for the purpose of stating, of my own knowledge, that as regards the district with which I am connected as counsel prosecuting for the Crown, the charges contained in the article referred to are wholly unfounded.

The charges in question resolve themselves into three, viz:—

1st—That the Crown cases are not investigated by the Crown Solicitors at a sufficiently early period, but, on the contrary, such investigation is postponed until the approach of the assizes, when it must necessarily be hurried and imperfect.

2nd—That the Crown Solicitors do not give out the briefs, or otherwise instruct the counsel for the Crown, in sufficient time to enable them to prepare the indictments, and conduct the Crown cases on bail in an efficient manner; but, on the contrary, by holding back the briefs until the last moment, frequently compel the counsel to go into court without having read their briefs.

3rd—That the Crown Solicitors are negligent and supine in the general discharge of their duties.

Having acted as prosecuting counsel for the Crown, in connection with the Crown Solicitor for the district above referred to, during the last eighteen years, I am in a condition to state, of my own knowledge, that the above charges are wholly inapplicable to that gentleman. So far has he been from neglecting his duties in the manner above stated, that he has always, during my acquaintance with him, strictly followed the course of procedure recommended by the writer of the article as most conducive to the ends of justice. He investigates every offence immediately on its being reported to him; he is in constant communication with the magistrates and constabulary, making and suggesting inquiries. In every investigation of any difficulty he attends in person at the locality, and procures the attendance of counsel in all cases where the assistance of counsel is deemed requisite for the purposes of investigation. His indictments are all prepared at the earliest period practicable (sometimes months previous to the assizes). In all cases of consequence, he also attends at each assize town for the final preparation of the cases, at least two days previous to the assizes, and in every case the briefs are given out, and counsel fully instructed in ample time for due preparation for the trials. During the whole period of my practice as counsel for the Crown, I have never known any failure of justice attributable to neglect or default on the part of the Crown Solicitor; but, on the contrary, I know that he has frequently been thanked by grand juries and magistrates for the admirable manner in which his cases were got up. And it is a fact worth mentioning, that the district to which I allude has long been comparatively free from offences of an insurrectionary character, and that the Ribbon system, so rife in most other parts of Ireland, never has obtained a footing in that district.

I enclose my card of address, and I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

ONE OF THE COUNSEL FOR THE CROWN.

THE DUBLIN ATHENÆUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—From my own experience since my residence in Dublin, I can well believe that the want has been felt of such an institution as the Athenæum opened yesterday, and I heartily wish its founders success. I was not myself aware, until this morning, of the existence, or contemplated existence, of this institution, and on further inquiry into its constitution, I was struck with two rules which I venture to think will not prove conducive to its welfare. They are:—

1. That the committee reserves to itself the right of rejecting a candidate for membership, who has to submit his name and address for previous inquiry.

2. Only certain volumes will be lent out of the library for reading.

An institution such as the committee desires to establish is one which does not, I think, need the imposition of the first restriction upon candidates, and many young men of undoubted respectability will hesitate to submit their names to be canvassed by a board, though with a perfect confidence that they have no cause to fear the result of inquiry. The merits of their objection I do not discuss. I only say that it exists, and I am satisfied will operate against the success of the institution, while I cannot discover that it will exercise any corresponding beneficial influence. Such a restriction does not exist in most of the clubs of England, the entrance to which all persons are admitted upon payment of the subscription and though it would be false to say that no person is thus admitted who is at all objectionable, I yet do not know that any evil effects are the result, but, on the contrary, believe that "birds find their own level," and good springs from the mixing of classes in themselves not very distinct.

I venture to suggest that this restriction be abolished, and that to compensate for it the directors should slightly advance the rate of subscription, accept every person who offers himself for membership as his address in the registry of numbers, and reserve to themselves the right of expulsion. I am satisfied these regulations would answer the object in view.

The second rule to which I have taken objection is one which, I know from experience, operates against the success of an Athenæum, both in limiting the number of members and cramping its educational organisation. Members should be allowed to take all books out of the library to read, and not only a certain few; otherwise a strong inducement to join in these days of circulating libraries is withdrawn, and those who do join have not the privilege of reading or having a book home, after business, to their own fireside, where study may be more agreeably pursued than in the public library.

I have less hesitation in offering these few remarks in a friendly spirit as I have for two years a director of an Athenæum in the North of England, which numbers above 1,200 members.

I enclose my card, and am, sir, your obedient servant,

Dublin, November 2, 1860. P.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—In your telegraphic intelligence of Saturday, Nov. 3rd, is mentioned the arrival at Queenstown of the "Irish Brigade." There appears to be some mystification in one paragraph relating to the reception of the band of troops met with at Queenstown, for the telegram says—"As the steamer slowly passed her Majesty's ships Sanspareil and Hawk, the Royal standard was lowered. "What Royal standard was it—Pio Nono's or Brian Boroihme's, or what banting may it have been? I am sorry to say "Paddy Green." Possibly if the carried the red ensign of the merchant service, and, on passing the guard ships, "dipped" it, as she was bound to do, in compliment to her Majesty's ships, and the compliment may have been acknowledged by the dipping of their ensigns in return, as would have been done when the Dee contained a batch of Lamoriciere's "Irish army of Castelfidardo" or a cargo of coals. This ordinary proceeding seems to have been magnified into a special compliment to a set of howling raggamuffins who are likely to occasion more grief to their friends at home than they did to the Sardinian at Spoleto.

I trust, sir, that you will set the public right about this matter, for the Royal standard of England is too precious a flag to be dishonoured, even by a telegram.— am, sir, your obedient servant, AN ENGLISHMAN.

Carrickmacross, November 4, 1860.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—Now that some of the remnant of the Irish Brigade have already returned, permit me to suggest, through the columns of your invaluable journal, that a public building should be secured without delay sufficient to accommodate the multitude who impatiently await the rich Italianised Irish strains in which those gallant but disappointed heroes may be expected to exult. A FRIEND TO HUMANITY.

SABBATH DESECRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

November 4th, 1860.

SIR,—Through your influential journal may I call the attention of the authorities and the public to the disgraceful proceedings witnessed in the streets of Dublin, on this the Sabbath of our Lord.

Is the Party Processions Act to become a dead letter, that a band of ruffians are allowed to march with colours flying, and would-be music playing, in defiance of said act; or is it a fact the passing of said act was done to insult the respectable portion of the community of Ireland, allowing the villain element to go scot free? Your advocating the suppression of the above nuisance will oblige,

A CITIZEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly, in to-morrow's publication say what has been the cause, or what have the police being doing, in allowing a band to play through the principal streets of the city—followed by a number of persons throwing stones, &c. to welcome the Irish Brigade home?—I am, &c., A CITIZEN.

PIOUS RAFFLES.

Dublin, 8, Charlemont-street,
November 3, 1860.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—In perusing your excellent journal lately, I have repeatedly seen letters from subscribers to the Carrickmacross Lottery, some of them anonymous, more with initials, and a few with their names in full; but all seem to agree in saying they have been foully dealt with, simply because their ticket did not bring a prize. If there is any class of men more detestable than another it is what I would term heartless speculators. Those men were not actuated by any such principle of either religion or charity, they looked on the matter as a pound (but, oh! the mistake) well invested. According to their mercenary ideas, the tickets should all have been prizes and no blanks. I only wonder they are not ashamed to hold up their names to the world to be laughed at by all sensible people. I remain one of a schoolboy, when he loses all his marbles, going to his fellow schoolboy, when he loses all his marbles, going to his fellow schoolboy, when he loses all his marbles, going to his fellow

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REFORD RACES.

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ran.
Handicap Stakes, 1st; Waterford, 2nd; Ocean, 3rd;
Storm, 4th.
Selling Plate, 1st; Waterford, 2nd; Three ran.
Hurdle Race—Jenny Longlegs, 1st; Simla, 2nd;
Sophia, 3rd.
Consolation Stakes, 1st; Norma, 2nd; Waterford,
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SHATTER-ALL'S.
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Rev. Wynn was followed by the Rev.
spoke flantily and fervently on the
ancing religious instruction to the
was listened to with great attention,
ctic lecture mostly on the feelings of
plied some very severe reflections
e church for receiving the aid of
e of education, which appeared to
inced, and ill-timed. The speech
delivered by the Rev. Richard Ir-
nable and beloved curates of the
aste in expression, rich in poetic
the attracting influence of deep,
and delivered with the persuasive
quence and grace. Mr. Irvine pro-
the most popular clergymen of
redit to the rising ministry of the
ch. Altogether the meeting augured
r the Church Education Society in
yth has always been in "labours
d has toiled most assiduously, and
to elevate the moral, educational,
ion of the people of his large parish
n to it.—*Communicated.*

Correspondence.

CROWN PROSECUTIONS IN IRELAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—My attention has been recently directed to an article upon Crown Prosecutions in Ireland, which appeared a short time since in the *Globe* newspaper, and has been copied into all the other papers, and widely circulated, as containing matter of great public interest.

The article in question contains very serious charges against all the Crown Solicitors of Ireland, without exception, and, as such unqualified charges (if uncontradicted) might create an impression unfavourable to meritorious officers, I am induced to address the public through the medium of your journal, for the purpose of stating, of my own knowledge, that as regards the district with which I am connected as counsel prosecuting for the Crown, the charges contained in the article referred to are wholly unfounded.

The charges in question resolve themselves into three, viz:—

1st—That the Crown cases are not investigated by the Crown Solicitors at a sufficiently early period, but, on the contrary, such investigation is postponed until the approach of the assizes, when it must necessarily be hurried and imperfect.

2nd—That the Crown Solicitors do not give out the briefs, or otherwise instruct the counsel for the Crown, in sufficient time to enable them to prepare the indictments, and conduct the Crown cases on bail in an efficient manner; but, on the contrary, by holding back the briefs until the last moment, frequently compel the counsel to go into court without having read their briefs.

3rd—That the Crown Solicitors are negligent and supine in the general discharge of their duties.

Having acted as prosecuting counsel for the Crown, in connection with the Crown Solicitor for the district above referred to, during the last assizes, I am in a condition to state, of my own knowledge, that the above charges are wholly inapplicable to that gentleman. So far has he been from neglecting his duties in the manner above stated, that he has always, during my acquaintance with him, strictly followed the course of procedure recommended by the writer of the article as most conducive to the ends of justice. He investigates every offence immediately on its being reported to him; he is in constant communication with the magistrates and constabulary, making and suggesting inquiries. In every instance of any difficulty, he attends in person at the locality, and procures the attendance of counsel in all cases where the assistance of counsel is deemed requisite for the purposes of investigation. His indictments are all prepared at the earliest period practicable (sometimes months previous to the assizes). In all cases of moment, the briefs are given out, and consultations held in Dublin, previous to the commencement of the circuit. His assistants are in attendance at each assize town for the final preparation of the cases at least two days previous to the assizes, and in every case the briefs are given out, and counsel fully instructed in ample time for due preparation for the trials. During the whole period of my practice as counsel for the Crown, I have never known any failure of justice attributable to neglect or default on the part of the Crown Solicitor; but, on the contrary, I know that he has frequently been thanked by grand juries and magistrates for the admirable manner in which his cases were got up. And it is a fact worth mentioning, that the district to which I allude has long been comparatively free from offences of an insurrectionary character, and that the Ribbon system, so rife in most other parts of Ireland, never has obtained a footing in that district.

I enclose my card of address, and I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

ONE OF THE COUNSEL FOR THE CROWN.

THE DUBLIN ATHENÆUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—From my own experience since my residence in Dublin, I can well believe that the want has been felt of such an institution as the Athenæum opened yesterday, and I heartily wish its founders success. I was not myself aware, until this morning, of the existence, or contemplated existence, of this institution, and on further inquiry into its constitution, I was struck with two rules which I venture to think will not prove conducive to its welfare. They are:—

1. That the committee reserves to itself the right of rejecting a candidate for membership, who has to submit his name and address for previous inquiry.

2. Only certain volumes will be lent out of the library for reading.

An institution such as the committee desires to establish in one which does not, I think, need the imposition of the first restriction upon candidates, and many young men of undoubted respectability will hesitate to submit their names to be canvassed by a board, though with a perfect confidence that they have no cause to fear the result of inquiry. The merits of their objection I do not discuss, but they think it right, and I am satisfied will operate against the success of the institution, while I cannot discover that it will exercise any corresponding beneficial influence. Such a restriction does not exist in many (if any) of the English Athenæums, to which all persons are admitted upon payment of the subscription; and though it would be false to say that no person is thus admitted who is at all objectionable, I yet do not know that any evil effects are the result, but, on the contrary, believe that "things find their own level," and good springs from the mixing of classes in themselves not very distinct.

I venture to suggest that this restriction be abolished, and that to compensate for it the directors should slightly advance the rate of subscription, accept every person who offers himself and records his address in the registry of numbers, and reserve to themselves the power of expulsion. I am satisfied these regulations would answer the object in view.

The second rule to which I have taken objection is one which, I know from experience, operates against the success of an Athenæum, both in limiting the number of members and extending its educational usefulness. Members should be allowed to take all books out of the library to read, and not only a certain few; otherwise a strong inducement to join in these days of circulating libraries is withdrawn, and those who do join have not the great privilege of carrying a book home, for business, or their own friends, where study may be more agreeably pursued than in the public library.

I have less hesitation in offering these few remarks in a friendly spirit as I have been for two years a director of an Athenæum in the North of England, which numbers above 1,200 members.

I enclose my card, and am, sir, your obedient servant,

Dublin, November 2, 1860. P.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—In your telegraphic intelligence of Saturday, Nov. 3rd, is mentioned the arrival at Queenstown of the "Irish Brigade." There appears to be some mystification in one passage relating to the reception which that band of heroes met with at Queenstown, for the telegram says—"The Dee steamer slowly passed the ships Sanspareil, Dee and Hawk, the Royal standard was lowered." What Royal standard was it—Pio Nono's or Brian Boroihme's, or whose bunting may it have been? It was certainly not the Queen's. Possibly the Dee carried the red ensign of the merchant service, and, on passing the guard ship, "dipped" it, as she was bound to do, in compliment to her Majesty's ships, and the compliment may have been acknowledged by the dipping of their ensigns in return, as would have been done whether the Dee contained a batch of Lamoriciere's "Irish army of martyrs" or a cargo of coals. This nursery proceeding, seems to have been magnified into a special compliment to a set of howling raggamuffins who are likely to occasion more grief to their friends at home than they did to the Sardinians at Spoleto.

I trust, sir, that you will set the public right about this matter, for the Royal standard of England is too precious a flag to be dishonoured, even by a telegram.— am, sir, your obedient servant,

AN ENGLISHMAN.

Carrickmacross, November 4, 1860.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—Now that some of the remnant of the Irish Brigade have already returned, permit me to suggest, through the columns of your invaluable journal, that a public building should be secured without delay sufficient to accommodate the multitude who impatiently await the rich Italianised Irish strains in which those gallant but disappointed heroes may be expected to exult. A FRIEND TO HUMANITY.

SABBATH DESECRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Through your influential journal may I call the attention of the authorities and the public to the disgraceful proceedings witnessed in the streets of Dublin, on this the Sabbath of our Lord.

Is the Party Processions Act to become a dead letter, that a band of ruffians are allowed to march with colours flying, and would-be music playing, in defiance of said act; or is it a fact the passing of said act was done to insult the respectable portion of the community of Ireland, allowing the villain faction to go scot free? Your advocating the suppression of the above nuisance will oblige,

A CITIZEN.

PIOUS RAFFLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Dublin, 8, Charlemont-street,
November 3, 1860.

SIR,—In perusing your excellent journal lately, I have repeatedly seen letters from subscribers to the Carrickmacross Lottery, some of them anonymous, more with initials, and a few with their names in full; but all seem to agree in saying they have been foully dealt with, simply because their tickets did not bring a prize. If there is any class of men more detestable than another it is what I would term heartless hearted speculators. Those men were not actuated by any principle of either religion or charity, and they looked on the matter as a pound (but, oh! the mistake) well invested. According to their mercenary ideas, the tickets should all have been prizes and no blanks. I only wonder they are not ashamed to hold up their names to the world to be laughed at by all sensible people. Take another one of a schoolboy, when he loses all his marbles, going to his fellow schoolboy, when he loses all his marbles, going to his fellow with a downcast look, to tell them he has been cheated. I do not approve or defend lotteries; but I think if men are so simple as to be duped by their flattering representations, they ought, at least, to hide their chagrin, and not impose on the generosity of editors with their childish grumblings.—Your insertion of the above will oblige

A DISINTERESTED PARTY.

DISTRESS IN ERRIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

20, Molesworth-street, 5th Nov. 1860.

SIR,—I regret to find there was a slight mistake in the statements made in my letter of the 31st ult., by saying Gallagher's house was burned; such was not the case. He lost, during the winter, 18 head of cattle, and spent, unavailingly, £30 in endeavouring to keep them alive. I sent him £1 specially; but I was in error in stating his he so had been burned.—I am, &c., JAMES DUMBRAIN.

Coursing.

MONASTEREVAN COURSING—5TH NOV.

Judge—R Westropp, Esq. Slipper—Sheridan.
W Behan, Esq. Hon Secretary.
Puppy Stakes. 1st day, £16; 2nd day, £6; 3rd, £2.

FIRST TIES.

Mr Maher's Music beat Mr Scott's Stiletto.
Mr Coffey's Spider beat Mr Whyte's Widow.
Mr Clancey's Clove beat Mr Dunne's Molly.
Mr White's Ruby beat Mr Clancey's Cricket (1).
Mr F White's Red-White-and-Black beat Captain Moore's Monarch.
Mr Clancey's Canbeen beat Mr Scott's Songstress (1).

Return Stakes.

FIRST TIES.

Mr Behan's Jack beat Mr Scott's Lady Martha.
Mr Butts' Farewell beat Mr Clancey's Fanny.
Hares scarce and wild. Mr Scott's Stiletto broke his leg, and had to be destroyed.

MEDICAL EDUCATION.

The following address was delivered yesterday morning, on the opening of the Winter Medical Session, at the Meath Hospital, or County of Dublin Infirmary, by Professor William Henry Porter, F.R.C.S.I.:—

When, on a similar occasion to the present, I last had the pleasure of addressing the class of the Meath Hospital, I mentioned the strong probability that then existed that a great and important change would soon be wrought out in the whole system of medical education. At that time the Medical Act, a measure intended to create a superintending and directing power in such matters, had just passed into a law; at or about the same time her Majesty's warrant had been issued, giving additional rank and pay to the medical officers of the army, and by a most happy coincidence, just at the same period it happened that several boards of guardians throughout the country were brought to look with an eye of just consideration on the labours of their medical officers, and increase their salaries accordingly; and it was easy to see that such advantages would neither be conceded nor continued without some corresponding advance on the part of the recipients, and the first for everything thus bestowed a full equivalent would be rigidly exacted. The event has exactly answered to the anticipations. Already, alterations of great moment have been made in the whole routine of such a course of study as a military service, and the high scale adopted in the competitive examinations for both the army and navy proves the vast importance attached to a superiority of education. It is true that as yet no remarkable alteration has been wrought in any of the curricula of the various licensing bodies, but the subject is under consideration and the whole routine of such a course of study will, in regard to the preliminary education of students afford unerring indications that a complete and thorough revision of the entire system is impending. Under these circumstances I had intended to have explained the changes that had been recommended already, as well as those which would be likely to follow, but as that has been done somewhat extensively already, I shall occupy the hour allotted to this lecture in the discharge of a duty before you a short outline of some of the duties you engaged yourselves to fulfil when you made choice of the medical profession, and of the preparation that may be necessary in order to enable you to discharge them satisfully and efficiently. This is the true intent and meaning of education. It is not the acquisition of any one particular branch of learning, however perfectly that may be accomplished, for, strange as the assertion appears, it is quite possible a man may be possessed of a good deal of learning and be but indifferently educated after all; it is such a training and disciplining of the understanding as will enable it to take broad and expanded views of the duties you presume to fulfil, as well as to reason closely and accurately upon them. For example, you come here to be instructed in surgery, and with a firm determination to take advantage of every opportunity that may offer for improvement. Now, suppose we could make any one of you acquainted with the symptoms and treatment of every case that shall pass under his observation during the session—nay, suppose him so far acquainted with every case in every hospital in Dublin, he may not be well educated in surgery after all. While he was a hospital he may never again see a case exactly similar to what he has met before. True, in all accidents, and in diseases too, there are great features of similitude in which all agree, and broad principles more or less universally applicable; but when you observe how these are modified by age, sex, diet, habits, clothing, climate, and a host of other influences, you must confess that all cases are individual, and that the practice of medicine depends more on the capability of observing and combining facts, and of reasoning justly upon them, than on any exercise of memory, however perfect. In confirmation of this remark, observe what really is the course of events. All students go through, or are supposed to go through, the same curriculum—all are educated at least up to the same standard; yet see how different they become in after life: one is, perhaps, settled in the country, has become acquainted with the diseases prevalent in the district, and would feel ill at ease if transferred to a more populous locality; another enters the army and becomes a military surgeon; another the navy, with a similar result; another goes abroad; and must familiarise himself with the diseases of tropical climates, of which we know little or nothing here; whilst another, in a large city must accommodate himself to a more extended practice, and be prepared to deal with every case that comes before him. Every one amongst you is destined to fill some important position in society, where, from the nature of the trust reposed, much will be expected from you; it will be well if your minds are outlined and regulated so as to enable you to comprehend and to fulfil the duties. There are many aspects in which it may be profitable to view this subject of preliminary education. It is quite true that the great business of your life hereafter will be to cure disease, and no one can object to your devoting your chief attention to qualify yourselves for the very important duty; but, at the same time, it will be well to recollect that in order to cure patients, it is necessary to get patients to cure, and hardly can a good education may be made ancillary to this purpose. To those who look forward to the army, the navy, or the Indian service, and who, therefore, must contemplate the chances of a competitive examination, it may be sufficient to point attention to the ten of several of the premised questions used at these trials, the answers to which absolutely require the possession of the kind of information alluded to. In addition, I may mention the case of a young man, within my own knowledge, who, successful in everything connected with professional literature, was actually seen back to learn to write and spell his own language. Certainly, it would appear that this individual had been somewhat deficient in this respect, and complaints have been made accordingly; but here, as in every other instance, the demand will create the supply, and little doubt need be entertained that in a short time the evil will be completely remedied. But in civil life, where these tests are not required, it may seem that such preparations can be evaded. Do not, for a moment, delude yourselves with such a supposition, you believe me, it is here it is most imperatively demanded. No man will entrust his life and health to you charge unless he has confidence in you, and no man will repose that confidence unless he sees some reason to judge you worthy of it. Now, few men are competent rightly to appreciate professional talent, and you might may burn long in vain, if none can behold its brightness; but all can understand, and attach a due value to, those acquirements which render men mutually serviceable to each other. Finally to conclude, all can understand honesty of purpose, correctness of judgment, and accuracy of expression—and if they find most these homely, every-day accomplishments, in which you will only share with the ordinary members of society, they will scarcely give you credit for the possession of a superior kind of knowledge, the attainment of which must require powers which they have no reason to think you endowed with. Now, when, to use a common, but expressive phrase, "the world is dominated abroad," and education prevails in quarters and to an extent that could never have been anticipated—when the tests of examination are the introductions to every profession, and almost to every employment—and the universities and other literary bodies are giving new and additional encouragement to mental cultivation, great and increased exertions will be necessary to the medical man to maintain that position which society, after all, is willing to accord him, if he deserves it. A full share of conventional deference has been yielded to the supposed acquirements of the professional man. I recollect when every literary argument and every scientific disputation were referred to the decision of the doctor. Of course, such distinction could not be maintained in its entirety in the face of the educational movement pervading all classes at present; but evil will it be to the profession if the prestige of intellectual superiority shall altogether have departed from it. Some of you, perhaps, imagine that by commencing your studies this session, and registering your names at the College of Surgeons, or other licensing body, you have escaped the ordeal of an examination more searching and severe than you feel yourselves competent to pass. So you have. It is quite true that students who commence after October, 1861, must submit themselves to an examination which, I hope and believe, will be very different from some that have been held hitherto, and will embrace a scope, not only of literary, but of scientific information, that must tend to elevate the profession in general estimation. But, after all, I doubt that this is a matter greatly to be rejoiced at. Yet I constantly endeavoured to impress on my young friends that these examinations, whether preliminary or professional, which they dread so much, and attach so much importance, form but a small portion of the great trial they have to undergo. A medical man, during his entire life, is the subject of a perpetual concours—a competitive examination on a great scale, and that before a tribunal that imagines itself interested in not permitting a single fault to escape. The public, though not always competents, are unfortunately hard and severe judges of the medical man. Now, you, between the men who come so immediately after you, recollect that whom and you there will be but the difference of a few months, must be your competitors in this great trial, and, to a certain extent, you meet them under a disadvantage; but it is one that you have, in great measure, the means of removing for yourselves. I undertake to say, that if any young man will only devote half the time that at that early period of life is usually given to amusement to serious and earnest work, he will soon be enabled to meet any competition, and probably lay the foundation of a great success hereafter. There is another and a different point of view in which I could wish you to regard this subject—not merely as a question of mere examination, but as one that involves the acquisition and an extended mental discipline. This is the age of progress. We live in times when the world seems to be advancing with a rapidity that almost outstrips thought and baffles calculation, and we must advance with it: are we prepared to do so? Hitherto, amongst inventions and improvements that have occurred, and surprised mankind, the science of medicine has held its place, and conveyance by steam and communication by the electric telegraph have not been more astounding in their departments, or more useful to the human race, than the general advances made in the healing art. Any one who can recollect what operative surgery was, even some twenty years ago, and could now witness a patient undergoing the amputation of a limb under the influence of chloroform, suffering nothing, feeling nothing, absolutely knowing nothing until the wh l proceeding was completed; or any one now seeing the removal of a large tumour by the ecraseur without the shedding of a few drops of blood, must willingly acknowledge that, in the march of intellectual improvement, the art of healing had not really lagged behind. But the benefits conferred by medicine and surgery on the human race have not been limited to these two heads, great and important as they are; and I may mention the following as a few of the advances that have been made within the last half century, not to go further back. For within that period has the great principle of conservative surgery been introduced and adopted as the line of practice. I can well recollect when every joint affected with white swelling was quite demised to the knife, and limbs were sacrificed in numbers that would now be permitted to recover by anchylosis; nay, the diseased joint is now occasionally cut away, leaving the poor patient still a very useful limb; and the principle has been extended to scrofulous and the ends of shattered and broken bones removed, which but a short time since would have involved inevitable amputation. Besides, we have been enabled to arrest the early attack of disease in a joint, by the exhibition of mercury during the inflammatory stage—a practice for which we are indebted to Mr. O'Beirne, an Irish surgeon, as well as for the employment of the long tube in cases of hernia, a treatment which has greatly reduced the number of operations performed for the relief of that formidable disease. Again, I recollect when erysipelas of laryngeal disease was left helplessly to die; now, death is comparatively the exception, recovery by a simple operation generally the rule. Further, look to the advances that have been made of late years in the investigation of the pathology of the arterial system—advances that have already led to the substitution of a safe and mild method of treating the truly formidable disease of aneurism, for a difficult, and painful, and extremely uncertain operation. But the crowning improvement in modern surgery, in my estimation, lies in the method of employing mercury for the cure of syphilitic affections. These diseases are so common, and so malignant in their effects, that society at large has the deepest interest in anything that can tend to mitigate their virulence. And when I call to mind the horrible routine of such a course of mercury as I underwent time—ulcerations of the throat, palates and noses utterly swept away, sores of fearful depth and extent, and bones thoroughly and incurably rotten, and contrast them with the mild and manageable forms we meet with now, it is impossible to deny that the revolution in the use of mercury, to which these frightful symptoms are evidently attributable, are one of the most valuable benefits on mankind. My friends will excuse me if I dwell no longer on this part of my subject—if I pass over the discovery of the stethoscope, and the perfection to which the use of that instrument has been brought—the employment of metallic wires for sutures instead of thread—the securing of bleeding arteries after operation by a kind of acupressure, instead of the uncertain and grievous ligature, and other valuable improvements—in allusion to which would occupy all the time allotted to this lecture. The instances I have prominently put forward were the fittest to illustrate my case, because they were peculiarly Irish—the work of Irish surgeons—of men, most of whom are amongst us to this day, and of one who, although he has passed away, has left a name that will be honoured and revered wherever surgery is cultivated as a science. Believe me, these changes, so numerous and so vast as almost within my own memory to have changed the whole practice of surgery, were not wrought out by men who brought to the work the least quantity of preparation that would be permitted, and who afterwards neglected their professional studies back parlour, cramming their memories sufficiently to suit the purposes of an examination, but leaving the rest of their mental faculties uncultivated and unfruitful. But it is time now to turn my attention to professional education, the business in which we are about more immediately to be engaged, and I shall, therefore, proceed to the subject of lecturing—a very important duty you that may have hitherto neglected—our opportunities to remedy the deficiency whilst there is still time—heretofter, when the cares and anxieties of the world come upon you, it will be too late. The subject of medical education is one of the greatest importance—in fact, as regarding the lives, the health, the comforts, and happiness of mankind, it possesses an interest paramount to all others; yet is there none on which greater discrepancies of opinion exist, and differences which, from their nature, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to reconcile. With these, however, we have no concern here. The course of instruction I marked out for us, from which we may not deviate, is one that we hope to accomplish in it, by smoothing down difficulties and removing obstructions, to render it as pleasant and as profitable as it may be. Most of you gentlemen, are aware that until within the last three years the education of the surgical student in Ireland was by apprenticeship for five years. It was a time honoured institution, for it would be easy to prove this more than three ages and a half in full vigour prevailing, and the only system. However, about the time specified a remarkable change came over the opinions of the profession. Some considered that the word servitude implied a degradation and disgrace, and should not be applied to a liberal and scientific education; some, and not a few, were jealous of the advantages thus conferred on the surgeons of hospitals, which they designated as unjust monopoly, and many, perhaps, regarded the system as too severe and arbitrary, in the light of conflicting liberal opinions of the day. At all events, the College of Surgeons applied for a new charter, in which the word "apprentice" seldom occurs; and that method of instruction, unless as a matter of choice, was altogether abandoned. In its room was established very nearly the present curriculum, cutting off one year from the time allotted to instruction, and requiring attendance on certain lectures, and on the practice of an hospital, in the business of an hospital, as well as attendance on a midwifery case, if conveniently advantageous. Now, will you now bear with me whilst I address a few words to the younger student—to him on whom the world is just opening with all the promises of hope, but, at the same time, with all the trials and temptations that so often interfere to blight them; nor deem those remarks insultable to the occasion because they may not bear directly on the subject of professional education. You sit, as practical medical men, wish to engage in the profession of science, and this you will never obtain by any means you forfeit your own. This is a danger to which you are especially exposed. Formerly, when the apprenticeship existed, a young man was not left during the greater part of his time to his own guidance without a friend capable of advancing him in difficulty, of protecting him in danger, and of restraining him when prone to excess. Now it is difficult to conceive a case of more complete desolation than that of a young man coming for the first time to the metropolis—perhaps consigned to the care of some friend whom he knew to meet for the first time—perhaps without such a friend, dropped at the railway station, and left to grope his way to professional eminence as best he may. To such a young man, just coming amongst us, I wish to act the part of the master and the friend, and by pointing out the danger to which he is exposed, provide him the best means of escaping it. This danger arises from the extraordinary liberty a medical student enjoys, and the extraordinary temptation to which he is exposed. When escaped from the parental roof, and the parental authority, he exchanges these, not as happens in other professions, for the advice or command of a master or the restrictions of a collegiate discipline, he is entirely at his own disposal; and, unfortunately for himself, enjoys a freedom exempt from all control. Now, it happens most unhappily for medical students that they alone of all young men are obliged to seek their education in groups and numbers assembled together, and can rarely be ever left alone. In other professions when the lecture is over, the class separates, and there is but one lecture in the day, and perhaps but two or three in the week; but here the number of subjects to be studied—lectures, demonstrations, and the attendance on the dissecting room—follow so closely on each other that they are kept together every day and all day, and the excitement of company is never allowed to flag. Whenever young people are assembled together, the chances of mischief and the certainty of idleness are exactly in proportion to the numbers congregated for mutual encouragement, and increases mutual excitement; and a young man will willingly engage in a silly frolic, along with others, that he would shrink from and avoid it alone. Hence the remarkable failure of all medical colleges, residentiary hospitals, and all similar institutions where young men are brought together without sufficient controlling power to regulate their conduct and enforce a stringent discipline. I believe it has been sufficiently proved by experience that a residence with others in one of these establishments, however convenient it may be to the pupil, seldom contributes much to his solid improvement either in body or mind. Under these circumstances the world is apt to attribute to a young man not only what he does, but what he has an opportunity of doing, and a character has been attempted to be fixed on the medical student which he by no means deserves—nay, he gets credit for what never belonged to him—for I know it to be a fact that persons in trouble have, with a view to establish a claim to respectability, called themselves medical students that had no claim whatever to the appellation. But while I mention these circumstances with the view of inculcating the necessity of the utmost care and circumspection in the regulation of your conduct, and the avoidance of everything that could give a colour to such imputations let it not be supposed that by this friendly and affectionate warning, I, in the slightest degree, sanction a reflection that I believe to be a foul and injurious slander. I know that the medical (or the surgical) student—for with him I am most familiar—is human, and as such is liable to error: he is usually young, and I suppose can hardly be expected to have all the wisdom and self-restraint that attend upon grey hairs; but after a long and intimate acquaintance, I assert, without fear of contradiction, that with more opportunity, more temptation, and a more unrestricted and unlicensed liberty, as a class, I am equal in conduct to any other young man of any other class whatever. And if he is not—if he is the wild and reckless and dissipated character that some delight to paint him, whence come the excellent and honourable and disinterested and charitable men that are scattered throughout the country as surgical practitioners? They were once surgical students—they were once boys, that wild and wayward and untameable age—how is it that as men they are consulted in every case—how is it that as men they are consulted in every difficulty, entrusted with every secret, welcomed at every board, and cherished and honoured in every family. Truly there must be some wonderful witchcraft in that much dreaded room in Stephen's green—some magical powers in those formidable examiners, that can thus, in two short hours, change a hopeless and careless youth into an amiable and worthy man. But I have another object in view to try the character of the surgical operation by which to try the character of the surgical student, and I refer to it most gladly, because it enables me to express my gratitude for the kindness I have always experienced from them. It often happens that a surgeon stands in absolute need of the assistance of advanced pupils—not of one, but of many young men acquainted with the nature of the case, and to whose steadiness and coolness the life of the poor patient is entrusted. Take, for example, a case of secondary hemorrhage, where the bleeding can only be restrained by the pressure of the attendant's thumb on the open vessel; it is manifest this can only be accomplished by a number of skilful assistants, for the operation is very wearisome, and can scarcely be maintained by one individual for more than a few minutes at a time. In an hospital for more than forty years, during which I have been surgeon to this hospital, I have never known this assistance wanted that it was not most freely given; nay, I have had the young men crowding around me, offering their services and asking to be employed. Now, find me in any other profession, or any other calling whatever, young men who will give up instruction, amusement, sleep—even forego their very meals to watch day by day, and hour by hour, without intermission, by the bedside of a poor creature, and in the ward of an hospital, and that without the prospect of any reward beyond the joyous triumph they always feel if their exertions prove successful—God me, I say, young men willingly capable of such sacrifices in the cause of humanity, and I will allow of a comparison with the surgical student, but never until then. But it may be said that this is a mere matter of duty, and I am done by the pupil not from mere motives of humanity but for the purpose of learning his profession. It may be so—perhaps it is; but somehow he is prone to carry the same charioness of human life, and the same compassion for human suffering, into scenes where no such motives can be supposed to operate. One example more, and I have done. On the 18th August, 1855, during the Crimean war, the Russians (as is well known) attacked the French and Sardinians posted on the river Tchernaya. The position of the Sardinians was commanding; their guns were well served, and the advancing columns of the Russians were literally torn in pieces: it is well known that the wounds inflicted by round shot are always severe, and in general mortal—in this instance, we are told, they were truly terrific. The Russians were repelled with dreadful loss, but scarcely had they retired, and whilst their guns were still playing on the field, probably to cover their retreat, when three men were seen traversing the scene of the late action, regardless of the cannon shot still dropping around them, gently raising and examining the wounded, placing their heads on their knapsacks, pouring a little water, or brandy and water into their parched and burning lips, when no other aid was practicable, but where it was, administering promptly and effectively the surgical relief suited to such emergency. They were British surgeons. They were not called on to perform any such service; yet there they were, unmindful of both fatigue and danger, and acting solely under the impulses of humanity, they sacrificed their ease, and risked the sufferings and preserve the lives of their deadliest enemies. I am happy to conclude my tale by stating that two of these three Christian heroes had been Meath Hospital pupils; one the apprentice of the late Mr. Maurice Collis, the other was my own. I had since an opportunity of seeing my young friend, and on asking him why he had so gratuitously thrust himself into danger, "Oh!" said he, "I was riding a short time after me, and hearing the sustained pealing of the cannonade, I knew some mischief was going forward, and hastened to the field in the hope of being of use."

THE ROAD MURDER.

On Saturday a further investigation of this unprecedented case took place at Frome. About half-past one o'clock Mr. F. B. Saunders, a Wiltshire magistrate, acting for Bradford division, took a seat on the platform, where also Captain Meredith and another gentleman were seated.

Mr. Saunders opened the business in a speech of considerable length. He said that he was there at the instance and with the sanction of the Bradford bench of magistrates, who were in no way satisfied that everything had been brought to light which it was possible to bring to light in connection with the strange accident—he would carefully guard himself against calling it murder—which had for so long a time attracted public attention. He might say that he (Mr. Saunders) was most sanguine in his hopes that something would be proved during this investigation which might possibly facilitate the ends of justice. He begged to many [illegible] and many a portion of some nights in that neighbourhood, trying all he could to discover something more than had been made public, and he thought he should now be able to prove that a very great deal yet remained to be stated, of which the public, and perhaps the police, as yet knew nothing. After some further remarks Mr. Saunders said that what he proposed to do was—first, to take up the matter previous to the 29th of June, and examine into the whereabouts of certain persons during the days immediately preceding the day the crime was committed. In connection with this, there was a Mr. Arthur Langley, who, he believed, had never been examined, although any information which he could give was rather important.

Captain Meredith interrupted, and said that Mr. Langley had been examined.

Mr. Saunders said that might be so, but not publicly.

Mr. J. Fricker, a plumber, was then called, and, stepping forward, he made a statement to the following effect:—I have not been examined before. On the Wednesday before the 30th of June a lamp or lantern was brought to me to be repaired from Mr. Kent's. It required a pane of glass, which I was asked to get put in it on Wednesday, but I did not do it on that day. The boy Alloway came for it on that day, and said his master wanted it very particularly. He called for it on Thursday three times, but as I was rather busy, and thought a lantern could not be much wanted in the summer time, I did not do it. On Friday I did what was required to it, and it was carried away.

Mr. Saunders.—Did it strike you as being somewhat singular to require a lantern in such a hurry in the summer time?

Fricker.—Not at first, sir; but it has since.

Mr. Saunders—Well, then, go on. What more have you to say?

Fricker.—Nothing more that I know of, sir.

Mr. Rutherfield said that the jury on the inquest had a grievance which they wished to complain of. He had spoken to nearly all of them, and they all expressed their willingness to attend.

Mr. West, one of the jurors, said he was not at all satisfied with the way in which the inquest had been conducted. He was a parties examined. The jury had not examined the road, the house, and they had come to the decision that the murder had been committed by one of the inmates, and that therefore every one of the household ought to have been brought before them and examined, and even put under arrest.

Mr. Arthur Langley now appeared, and stated in substance that on the night before the murder he saw Mr. Kent standing in a field near his house. He watched him for nearly five minutes

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Nov. 3RD, 1860.—The *Patrie* contradicts the announcement that Admiral Persano had presented himself with his squadron before Gaeta, and adds that a double attack by sea and land would be contrary to every sentiment of humanity, exposing as it would to the greatest danger the lives of the King's youngest brothers and sisters, and other members of his family, who have nothing to do with passing events, and who are determined not to leave the King in his present extremity. Letters received by friends of General Dixio mention that the account of his accident was greatly exaggerated, and that he has received no injury beyond a few contusions. In the absence of more important results attendant upon the Warsaw meeting, it is announced that the Prince Regent of Prussia has caught a severe cold there, and since his return has been compelled to keep his room. Most of the French Marshals have been in Paris for some time, to assist in the deliberations of the Emperor on the subject of the Army of Reserve, and who were present at the review on Tuesday, have returned to their several commands. General M. de Pohle has assumed the command of the Camp at Chalons. There are only two Infantry Regiments there, and some of the Military Train and Engineers—in fact, only the necessary force to keep the camp in repair. Letters from St. Petersburg allude to the excitement occasioned there, by the announcement that Prince Gortschakoff and Captain Schak have been reduced to the ranks—the former for having killed Lieutenant Vitinghoff, in a duel, and the latter for having acted as his second. The Marquis de Cadore, First Secretary to the French Legation at Rome, has obtained leave of absence, in order to accompany his wife to Paris, whither she has been ordered for the benefit of her health. The *Patrie* informs us that a large deputation of Volunteers from the principal counties of England are shortly expected here. They are to be officially received, and *fêtes* given in honour of their visit by the City of Paris and National Guard. Have you heard of this, and for what purpose are they coming? or is it only a fabrication of the *Patrie's*, such as they sometimes make up to fill the column of "Canards Locaux?" The prolific press of Lerida has just issued another pamphlet, entitled "Garc à not Valenceux," "Projects of England," written in imitation of some of the articles of the English press about the projects of France.

The last few days have been intensely cold, and last night we had a pretty sharp frost, but to-day the sun is shining brightly, and with a degree of warmth unusual at this season.

A correspondent, writing from Paris, on Saturday evening, says:—

The news of the day is the capitulation of Capua, which will no doubt have reached you by telegraph long before the letter comes to hand. You may not, however, have received the following details, which have come to me by private despatch.

The Piedmontese general, Della Rocca, opened a brisk fire of artillery against the town on the 1st instant, and bombarded it for six hours. The firing was then suspended for the night, but was resumed in the morning, and storming parties were in readiness to advance as soon as the breach was practicable. But some time after the bombardment was resumed a flag of truce was hung out, and two Neapolitan field officers proceeded to the camp to settle the terms of the capitulation. They obtained from General Della Rocca the most favourable conditions. The garrison, about 4000 strong sallied forth with the honours of war—the arms and ammunition were surrendered to the Piedmontese, and the garrison was marched to Naples, whence it will be shipped for Gaeta.

It is asserted that a circular note from Austria explanatory of the Warsaw interview has arrived in Paris.

The *Nord* of Brussels emphatically contradicts the statement of the *Daily News*, that Russia had urged the revision of the Treaty of Paris at the Warsaw interview, and that that was the chief cause of its having led to nothing. As I have before stated, what it may lead to remains to be seen.

The *Moniteur* publishes at full length the dispatch of General Montauban, giving an account of the taking of the forts at the mouth of the Peiho. The co-operation of the English forces (though some mention is made of them) is noticed so very briefly, not to say uncourteously, that the official print thinks it necessary to apologise for it. "General Montauban naturally dwells upon those operations which fell to his share as commander of the French forces. The British Government will, no doubt, publish the dispatches of their generals." The semi-official papers are in ecstacies at the "glorious dispatch," as they call it, and at the advantages "civilisation" must reap from General Montauban's efforts; that is to say, of course, only if perfidious Albion is prevented from turning "French victories" to a profitable account. The *Gazette de France* is clearly of opinion that if matters followed to have their own way, those glorious results of civilisation, General Montauban's Zouaves and Chasseurs, will have had a deal of trouble for nothing. That venerable print expresses itself as follows:—

"Let us hope, since we have had the greatest share in the sacrifices of the expedition, that our representatives will not allow the English to stipulate conditions favourable to their opium trade, and to the development of a traffic alike oppressive and criminal. The English must be made at last to comprehend that their supremacy can only accrue to consolidate the cause of civilisation in the world."

The *Constitutionnel* publishes the Duc de Gramont's letter in answer to Lamoricière's damaging *expose* in the *Giornale di Roma* you published two or three days since, and a very lame answer it is—more pettifogging quibbling as to whether the phrase, "the Emperor will be compelled to oppose the invasion of the Piedmontese," or the Emperor will be compelled to oppose by force the Piedmontese invasion," occurred in a dispatch he communicated to Lamoricière for the sole purpose of entrapping him into the belief that he would be supported by the arms of France. Whether the words "by force" occurred in it or not, the meaning of the two sentences is identical. "When an ambassador talks about an invasion being "opposed," no one would imagine he merely meant to say his master only intended writing to Victor Emmanuel, "Pray don't?" Such as it is, here is M. de Gramont' defence. It is in the shape of a letter to Cardinal Antonelli, who must have chuckled over a composition so humiliating for the writer:—

"Rome, Oct. 25.

"Monsieur le Cardinal,—I read in the *Giornale di Roma* of yesterday an article which has caused me a painful surprize. I appeal to the good faith of your excellency to beg you to cause a correction to be inserted, which is therein contained to be falsified. According to the article, the pro-Minister of Arms sent on the Sept. 10 to General de Lamoricière, at Spoleto, a telegraphic dispatch announcing that the French embassy had received the news that the Emperor had written to the King of Piedmont to declare to him that if he attacked the States of the Pope he should oppose it by force—"Si sarebbe opposto colla forza." The news received by the embassy was incorrectly copied by the pro-Minister of Arms, and your excellency knows better than any one, for I communicated it to you direct. The pro-Minister of Arms added to it the words by force "colla forza," which were not in it, and the object of such alteration will not escape any one. The dispatch which reached the embassy said that, in the event of an aggression on the part of the King of Sardinia the Emperor would be forced to oppose it, but there never was any question of making war on Piedmont. I should have a right to be astonished at the *Giornale di Roma* having authorised the publication of such a thing, the Emperor's Government a copy of which it had not given to your excellency. I abstain from saying what was my impression on seeing that the text of it had been falsified. I would be well pleased, Monsieur le Cardinal, that it were in my power not to have to add anything to the painful observations I have just addressed to you; but it is impossible for me not to protest against the abuse, in virtue of which, laying hold in the office of the Pontifical telegraph of a private dispatch which I addressed to one of the agents placed under my orders, the Pontifical Government permits itself to divulge it in a manner which is as opposed to propriety as to the reciprocal laws relating to telegraphic communications. That hostile Governments, after having taken possession by force of telegraphic stations, should publish the enemy's dispatches which have fallen into their hands, may be understood to a certain extent, but without, however, being excused; but that the Government of an ally should take advantage of the security which its straightforwardness ought to inspire, to violate the most elementary rules of the law of nations, and abuse the confidence placed in it, is a proceeding which it is for public opinion to judge of. I conclude by renewing to your excellency my demand for rectification, and I must not conceal from you that if, contrary to my expectation, this demand is not taken into consideration, I reserve to myself to adopt such measures as I shall judge best calculated to re-establish the truth of the facts, and to enlighten the public, whom the article of the *Giornale di Roma* evidently had for object to lead into error.—I beg your Eminence to accept, &c.,

"GRAMONT."

Two divisions of the Army of Paris are to be reviewed to-morrow at Vincennes. It is expected that they are shortly to be sent off.

GERMANY.

By a communication from Berlin, dated Oct. 31st, we learn—

As usual the Emperor Alexander was extremely prodigal in the distribution of orders and snuff-boxes, enriched with diamonds, with his cipher and his portrait, at Warsaw; and the distinguished Prussians who accompanied the Prince Regent to that city came in for a large share.

M. de Bismark-Schonhausen, Minister Plenipotentiary of Prussia at the Court of St. Petersburg, who came to Berlin to attend the Prince Regent to the Conference at Warsaw, has received an order to return immediately and resume his diplomatic duties at St. Petersburg.

The Regent, on his return on Saturday from his journey to Warsaw, was attacked with an indisposition, which confined him to his chamber. His disorder did not, however, prevent him from receiving the Ministers, who went to-day to transact business with him at the palace.

A good deal has been said within the last few days of a dispatch addressed by Count de Rechberg to the Austrian envoy at Berlin and the other diplomatic agents accredited in Germany, to request them to inform those Courts that the Imperial Government, having granted to the different peoples who form the Empire their respective national representation and constitutions, does not intend by these measures of internal organisation to weaken in any manner the ties and obligations which attach it to Germany as the principal member of the Germanic Confederation, and the Emperor, at all times and in all cases, will faithfully fulfil the engagements which the organic laws of 1815 impose upon him. This dispatch may be considered as a decisive reply to the party which wishes to see Austria excluded from all influence over the secondary states of Germany.

It is thought here that after the complete failure of Prince Gortschakoff in the recent conference at Warsaw with the chiefs of the Austrian and Prussian Cabinets concerning the revision of the treaty of peace of March 30, 1856, it will not be possible for Russia, without losing consideration in Europe as a great power, to renew her efforts on this point with the two principal German Courts. The Russian Government, deeply sensible of the position to which she now feels herself reduced by the unfortunate war in the Crimea, will be forced for a long time to endure with patience the results of the events of 1854-55.

Everybody knows about the establishment, unhappily become too celebrated, for public gaming at Homburgh, where a number of persons, filled with a passion for play, annually resort from all parts of Europe, and even America, to ruin themselves. News has just arrived here that a dreadful fire has destroyed the rich hall and the theatre of that establishment. The loss occasioned by this fire is considerable, and it is remarkable that the marriage of the director of the establishment was about to be celebrated in the very hall which has just been destroyed by the fire.

AUSTRIA.

The following is the text (according to the *Augsburg Gazette*) of a circular sent by Austria to the various German Courts, with reference to the recent reforms introduced by the Emperor:—

"VIENNA, Oct. 21.—In the *Official Gazette* of Vienna of this day, your Excellency will find the text of the sovereign dispositions resolved upon by his Majesty the Emperor on the subject of the important question of the organisation of the Austrian monarchy, after having maturely studied the propositions of the assembled Council of the Empire.

"The history of our country records many events, but it contains few epochs comparable to the very grave situation existing at the present moment. Never was there an epoch more agitated, or more serious questions to solve. I add, with the most profound conviction, that never was resolution more pure and noble than that which decreed measures from which the peoples of this vast empire looked for their salvation and prosperity. The resolutions decreed by our august monarch speak for themselves. I shall not undertake to point out their particular character.

"Whether they are taken together or separately, the idea will be recognised of calling upon all the peoples united under the Crown to take part in the general affairs of the empire as well as in the particular affairs of each country, and to create for this purpose constitutional dispositions which, besides consolidating the unity and power of the monarchy to answer the exigencies of the moment, will also respond to the special situation of the different parts of the empire, and to the spirit which animates their populations.

"For the rest, I cannot address myself at this moment to the representatives of the Emperor in Germany without pointing out the high importance which his Majesty attaches to the resolutions proclaimed to-day, as a member of the Germanic Confederation. By their representation in the Council of the Empire of the monarchy, as well as by the regulations decreed, the Austrian provinces of the territory of the Germanic Confederation will take from this day a political position, which, far from being opposed to the duties and obligation of Austria in her quality of a confederated power, will contribute in all respects to maintain and consolidate more and more the intimate connection of those provinces with their common German country.

"His Majesty consequently entertains the firmest hope that the illustrious Princes, his German confederates, with the personal friendship and warm sympathy of which his Government has received so many proofs which he cannot forget, will hail with joy the important measures by which his Majesty has this day given new and solid bases to the political organisation of the monarchy.

"Your excellency is charged to communicate the present rescript to the Government to which you have the honour to be accredited.—Receive, &c.,

"Comte RECHBERG."

GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG.

The ordinary session of the Legislature of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg was opened on Friday by Prince Henry of the Low Countries, Lieutenant of the King Grand Duke, in the following speech:—

"Gentlemen, in opening your ordinary session of this year, I feel happy in expressing to you the assurance of the continued sentiments of benevolence and affection of his Majesty the King Grand Duke, my august brother.

"The Grand Duchy enjoys, as highly as circumstances permit, the prosperity which secures the tranquillity which reigns in it, its intelligence, and its efforts in the advancement of public works.

"The various services of the country proceed with regularity. The Government is incessantly occupied with the promotion of those improvements which experience demonstrates, and which may be introduced in one or other departments of the country.

"The Government, in its relations with the most serene Diet, and in those which it has with foreign States, meets everywhere the most amicable dispositions.

"The financial situation is prosperous. A detailed *expose* of it will be made known to you. The annexed budget receipts over its expenditure, whilst the other resources of the State will satisfy our obligations and be advantageous in effecting the completion of our railways in the direction of the two points of Wasserbillig and Diekirch. Nevertheless, the entire completion of the national net-work of the northern railways of the Grand Duchy is beset with financial difficulties, yet insurmountable unless we suspend, for our own resources, public utility, the annual distribution of subsidies to the communes, every project offering a desirable remuneration to the *employés* of the State, and the new resources which appear to us indispensable. It is possible that in the course even of the present session a project of law will be submitted to you in connection with the subject.

"Gentlemen, it has pleased his Majesty the King Grand Duke to change his Government. Two members of the preceding Government have retired, and have been replaced by two of your former colleagues. The new Government, whilst remaining faithful to the monarchical principal, which forms the basis of our political existence, and such as has been established by treaties, will feel themselves bound to secure to the country the enjoyment of those liberties which the constitution has consecrated. It cannot admit extreme opinions, and it doubts not but it will meet in the Assembly of the States that moderation which is the fundamental condition of every kind of representative Government.

"I am persuaded that you will consider the bulletin and the project of the new law which will be successively presented to you, with patriotism and with those principles of conservation and justice which form the basis of the Luxembourgeois character.

"May Divine Providence enlighten your deliberations, and continue to watch over the destinies of your dear country.

"In the name of his Majesty, the King Grand Duke, I declare open your ordinary session of 1860."

SIR JOHN PAKINGTON.

Parliament, like everything else, has its fashions. Time was that hon. members for the counties of the year as completely banished politics from their minds as if it had been a nightmare of half-a-year's duration, and as little thought of an address to their constituents on that subject as of a discourse upon the state of their nurseries or the contents of their wills. All this is changed; the days of vacation reticence and sessional irresponsibility are over; the autumnal readering up of an hon. M.P.'s account is as regularly looked for as the fall of the leaf or the London fogs. This new practice has great advantages for all parties; it strengthens the link between the represented and the representatives, unites their interests, and shows the confidence, or want of it—the case may be—existing in the former towards the latter. Moreover, it is good practice for a young and little trouble for an old debater; whilst it encourages the ardour of the one, it is a friendly tribute to the abilities of the other; in fact, for all parties it is a sort of Parliamentary harvest-home which deserves the strongest encouragement.

That encouragement has been afforded, in a marked manner, by the speech of Sir John Pakington, at the inauguration of the Worcester Conservative Association. The speech was all that such a speech, addressed to such an assembly, should have been; it combined in an eminent degree all that clear practical good sense, calm judgment, and thorough intimacy with his subject, which have made Sir John Pakington respected as a politician, efficient as a Minister, and powerful as a debater. Our readers need hardly to be reminded of the speech delivered by Sir John Pakington at the Conservative Registration dinner in Willis' Rooms, on the 29th June last. The spokesman of the Cabinet on that occasion, the right hon. bart. was necessarily obliged to read r the tone of his speech rather local as to the association than general as to politics—rather suited to a London audience familiar with all the ins and outs of Whig chicanery and cabal, than to a provincial assemblage blissfully uninformed in those enlightened practices.

In the speech now before us we have a happy and graphic sketch of the state of parties, of the *honourable* compact between antagonistic factions by which Lord Derby's Government was ousted from power, of the late session and its barrenness, the paper feud between Lords and Commons, Mr. Gladstone's extreme irascibility, and Lord Palmerston's manly firmness on that occasion.

There have been many party moves in politics which, appearing at the time reprehensible, subsequent events have proved were, partially at least, justifiable. We venture to say that the records of party warfare and manœuvring in the worst times of Walpole, Bolingbroke, or North show nothing to exceed in unprincipled combination, in false pretence, in scandalous grasping for place and pay, the conduct pursued by the Whigs and their allies towards the late Government during the session of 1858. Who were foremost in bitter, unceasing, unmanly hostility, war-time or peace-time, to the ministry of Lord Palmerston in 1858? Mr. Gladstone, Mr. S. Herbert, Lord J. Russell, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Milner Gibson, all at this moment Cabinet Ministers under Lord Palmerston, save one, who is special envoy at Paris for the accomplishment of a policy directly opposed to that enunciated by the Premier and Foreign Secretary on their accession to office in July 1858. Now, be it observed, the above mentioned clique, consisting of two Radicals, two Peelites, and a Whig, were in bitter opposition to Lord Palmerston, not in consequence, but in spite, of his Whiggism. He was one of themselves—his Ministry composed of their friends and ex-colleagues; yet with unceasing virulence they nightly assailed the Government on every subject, foreign and domestic—drove them into a dissolution in 1857, drove them from office in 1858. No sooner was Lord Derby's Ministry ejected from office by the factious vote of 10th June, 1859, than Messrs. Gladstone, Herbert, Gibson, and Lord John Russell accepted office under the very man, and with the very men, whom two years previously they had hunted from power. No fresh stipulation was required, no fresh measures were bargained for, no fresh policy was inaugurated; not one iota of difference existed between Lord Palmerston's and first and second Administrations, excepting that the one excluded, the other included, the four names we have mentioned. If there be a quality for which the Peelites are renowned, it is that of discovering differences where none exist, and alleging insufficient reasons for unaccountable actions. At the Willis' Rooms compact of June, 1858, the Peelites were false to both these characteristics; they discovered a political resemblance where none existed, and admitted that office was a good ground for an unprincipled combination. The entire scheme, it must, however, be confessed, bore evidence of Lord John's matchless ability in political chicanery and intrigue. A revolutionist in opposition, an absolutist in office, it has been the noble lord's fate to display, alternately, the most repulsive characteristics of each. He justified the illegal agitation—he passed the severest penal law of modern days to punish it; he justified the Papal assumption of Protestant titles—he penned the bitterest missive of insulting arrogance against it. If we are asked to what cause has the noble lord been true, in what he has displayed sincerity or zeal, both are answered in one word—Office. In this one word is embodied the entire Whig faith. They believe in it, and in it only. Sir John Pakington has given an able and humorous version of the supposed "Liberal" compact of 1859. Its entire truth is daily evidenced in the policy of the Ministry. They have a hard time of it together; not only do they all pull different ways in the Cabinet—the go into different lobbies in the House. Mr. Gladstone cannot rest for the Paper duties; Lord John is kept awake by Reform. In both crotchets Lord Palmerston sees a happy method for wasting time, and at the same time frightening away the Parker scheme and laughs Reform clean out of the House. All this is very well for one session, but how is the game to be played for another? The Government exists on Radical support, and Radical support demands Radical measures. The terror of Messrs. Bright and Cobden may have wrung from Mr. Gladstone our French Treaty. We do not think the experiment has been so popular as to invite a repetition of it. The Church-rate abolition scheme has undergone a change in public opinion. It faced Wise last session than it has done for ten years past. From what source, then, are the sops for the Radicals to be drawn? And how, if there are no sops, are the Radicals to be secured? There must be a fund of generosity peculiar to the breasts of Manchester men, if, out of love for Peelites who are not of them, and of Whigs who abhor them, they for one year longer keep the present Ministry in power. Such is the weight of Administrative horsemanship as above and ends of worn-out parties, without any sure basis to rest upon. The Ministry, to stand at all, must please everybody. The probable result of such a hopeful attempt is to be found in the pages of Æsop.

STATE OF THE IRON-CLAD SHIP QUESTION.

One of the strongest arguments in favour of iron-clad ships is the fact that they have been adopted as part of the immense armaments by so sagacious a power as the Emperor Napoleon. One of the strongest arguments against them is, that they have *not* been adopted by a Power which has always shown itself most forward in the application of new discoveries in ship-building and naval weapons—the United States. The French ships are on the stocks; the American Government has just published a report on the state of the navy, and not one word is said about ship-armour. These, it may be said, are arguments from authority, but authority in matters of this kind must go a great way, and both the authorities we have cited are of high rank. Of course authorities cannot decide a question which, as we have said before, is a question of fact. Yet they have their weight. The Emperor Napoleon on one side and the United States on the other may be regarded as neutralising each other, with this qualification, that a positive is of more value than a negative, and the United States authority is only negative. That Government has not ordered the building of iron-clad ships, but we do not know how soon it may. England has neither gone the lengths of Louis Napoleon, nor has she been simply passive like the United States: she has made a host of experiments, and she is building five ships plated with wrought iron. The proceedings taken by these three Governments are very aptly illustrate positions of any point at issue, and England, for once, is neither too cautious nor too hasty. *If* the ship armour prove to be a success, undoubtedly the Emperor Napoleon will have an advantage, but he will not keep it long, for of course we can make more iron-clad ships than he can. If it prove a failure, we are not a whit the worse off, but we shall have spent less, and have prepared a stronger fleet of a kind which, in that case, we know will answer.

The mode of writing about the question has considerably moderated in tone, with exceptions to be pointed out. There is less flippancy, less wholesale advocacy of such novelties as Jones' angular-sided ships, less depreciation of the vessels now on the stocks, less ignorance as to their cost. It is now admitted that ship-armour is still on its trial; that La Gloire has not settled the point at issue; that she is no miracle of naval architecture; that, in fact, we need not be so much alarmed as we were when the French journals described the iron monster as the Queen of the Sea. Common sense, better informed than they were, speak as they ought, with more respect of the Warrior and with less apprehension of La Gloire. For instance, it is known that a slight sea would flood the gun-deck of La Gloire, whereas the gun-deck of the Warrior will stand above the wash of the waves. The port-sills of La Gloire are less than six feet, the port-sills of the Warrior are nearly nine feet from the water line. What La Gloire may look like we do not know, but the Warrior is a splendid model, with the exception that her sides are too much on the wall pattern, and do not slope sufficiently inwards. She is built for sailing as well as steaming, and her beak or ram will be no impediment to her speed. No expense will be spared in her construction, and her sides will be of the finest wrought iron, but she will cost £350,060, and not £500,000, as generally reported. We may hope that she will be afloat with the new year, and in a few months we shall find out how she behaves.

The two exceptions to the general tone of discussing this important question are the *Quarterly Review* and *Blackwood's Magazine*; both are Conservative organs, and anxious to make the most of the accident that enabled Sir John Pakington to order iron-sided ships. We have commented already on the one-sided statements of the *Quarterly*. The article in *Blackwood* is more sprightly and good-tempered—in fact, very pleasant reading; but it is hardly less arrogant in tone, and not a whit more judicial. Nor is it accurate. The writer either does not know, or has pooh-poohed as worthless, the authentic data to be found in the fifth edition of Sir Howard Douglas' "Naval Gunnery," or he never could have relied upon newspaper cuttings for a great many of his facts. A judicial writer would not have narrated the action between the Russian batteries and fort Kinburn in the style of a pleader, exaggerating the advantages of the Russians when an investigation of the facts shows that the contest was unequal, and that the batteries attacked the place under the most favourable circumstances. All that Kinburn proves is, that at 800 yards, 32, not 24-pounder guns, as the writer in *Blackwood* states, could not break the iron shell of the floating batteries, and that 50-pounder guns, at from 700 to 800 yards, could demolish batteries of 32 pounders placed *en barbette*. It is not correct to assert, as the writer asserts, that we muttered about the 68-pounder gun, and, going back to the groove of tradition, did not entertain even the question of mail-clad ships. Our experiments have been as unceasing as those of the French. The same results have been given in both countries, and the difference between us is, that the Emperor puts more faith in those results than we do. He has found that iron is not invulnerable, but has apparently thinks it sufficiently so to enable an iron-sided ship to destroy a wooden one before she can be seriously injured herself. That is the point at issue. What the data are which the English Government have before them the writer in *Blackwood* professes not to know, and evidently does not know. But, instead of blaming the Government, and talking about official mysteries, he should blame himself, for he might before he wrote his paper have read the record of our experiments in the work of Sir Howard Douglas. This would have saved him from the blunder of stating that "a four-inch plate covering a solid block of granite is it said to be impenetrable." It is not likely that the writer in *Blackwood* would be induced to modify his opinions did he read and collate the authentic record of English experiments, because he entertains a good-natured contempt for the old school, and "goes in" for novelty to such an extent that he recommends ships entirely built of iron.

Without prejudice in favour of either wood or iron, we can only repeat what we have said, that there should be no precipitate reconstruction of the Navy on the Gloire principle. We know too little about either the best form of iron-clad ships, or the best mode of constructing them. We know too little of the effects that the artillerist will be able to produce upon iron; and the whole question, both of battery and armament, is in an infantile state. We are quite willing that there should be a pause in our wooden ship-building until something more is known of the capacities of iron-clad ships for general naval purposes, as well as for attack and defence; and something more of the resisting properties of iron before we employ it, in preference to earth, in coast batteries and fortifications.—*Spectator*.

BRAY.—Bray presents just now a busy scene—the hammer and trowel are heard in all directions, and houses of every imaginable class, shape, and capacity are springing up. The poor little village of some few years since, where the arrival of an occasional mail car or excursionist's carriage would cause quite a sensation, has rapidly grown into a populous town, a fashionable watering place—the Brighton of Dublin, at least in embryo. Building ground, formerly set by the acre, is now difficult to procure even at fabulous prices by the foot; during "the season" shopkeepers now reap a rich harvest, not as heretofore dragging on a bare existence; streams of visitors now emer, from every train, solicitous to ensure even a corner in a hotel, where formerly the appearance of a solitary tourist suggested a brisk competition amongst the employes of rival establishments as to which should become the favoured receptacle of the stranger. The esplanade is an immense improvement—the introduction of gas a greater. Thanks to steam! thanks to the enterprising spirit of the company who command the iron road approach to themetropolis! and, though last not least, thanks to William Dargan—a name always prominent in the cause of progress—for all this! Glancing at the vicinity, viz., Foxrock, Stillorgan, Ballybrack, Killiney, Dalkey, &c., there is a stir apparent likewise—we shall detail hereafter—which serves to convince that we are not quite in that state of somnambulism which some people would persuade the world is a characteristic of the Irish.—*Builder*.

COUNTY CORK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The usual monthly meeting of this society, which was to have been held on the 3rd instant, has been postponed until Saturday next.

DR. STEEVENS' HOSPITAL.

A meeting of the governors of the leading members of the medical profession and of students, was held yesterday morning, in the theatre of the above respectable and most useful institution, for the purpose of witnessing the distribution of honors and hearing an introductory address. A breakfast was given to the invited guests at half-past nine o'clock, and the proceedings commenced at half-past ten o'clock.

The chair was taken by Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE.

Dr. PAGET, with a few preliminary remarks, read the following report:—

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE TO THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

My Lords and Gentlemen, your medical school having completed its third year, the committee have much pleasure in reporting to you that its success has fully realised their expectations. The number of its classes fully proves that it enjoys a considerable share of public confidence, which the general respectability and intelligence of its pupils afford sufficient guarantee that it will attain a high position as a successful educational institution, enjoying as it does all the elements for theoretical instruction, as well as a most extensive field for practical observation. The retirement of Mr. S. A. Cusack from the practice of the profession has rendered necessary some alterations in the arrangements of the school, as well as the surgical staff of the hospital. These changes are fully set forth in the prospectus before you. In accordance with the directors of the managing committee, we have appointed Saturday next for the competitive examinations to select two of our pupils as assistants to the physician accoucheur, and we have no doubt, from the number as well as the character of the candidates, the competition will be most creditable; thus, while offering substantial rewards to merit and industry, securing to your board an efficient staff for the duties of the department which not only forms a most essential part of medical education in the hospital, but, at the same time, considerably extends the sphere of its usefulness as a public charity. We have considered it advisable still to continue our system of examinations at the end of our session, and to award distinctions for general rather than special merit, in particular subjects, as we consider the place best suited to the requirements of the present day, and an excellent preparation for those competitive examinations which are now demanded by all the departments of the public service. In one case only is this practice departed from. Mr. Cusack, with his usual liberality and anxiety to promote the cultivation of practical surgery, has placed at our disposal a prize of £20 for the best series of cases reported from the hospital with original comments. The examination papers, with a list of successful candidates are laid upon the table.—(By order of the School Committee.)

EDWARD HAMILTON, Hon. Sec.

Dr. Hamilton, in continuation said that a few words might be required on the way of explaining the above report. It was needless to say that their present success had not been obtained without effort. It was a difficult task in this country to combat old prejudices, and any system which savoured of the least novelty was sure to meet with more or less opposition. The establishment of a school under the immediate roof of an hospital, although adopted in the sister kingdom for a considerable time, had been only lately adopted here, still he believed that the system under which theoretical instruction was combined with practical observation would eventually be deemed the best. They had endeavoured to carry out this principle as far as they possibly could. It was not his intention to comment upon or to eulogise the conduct of his colleagues or himself, but he would merely say that the resources placed at their disposal were seldom equalled, and never surpassed for giving instruction to pupils. Within the last year they had received 2,500 patients, which afforded them a complete epitome of the various diseases to which people were subject, and within the last month they had from 30 to 40 accidents, some of which were of a very important character. Dr. Hamilton then proceeded to make some other observations upon the general usefulness of the institution, and referred to the loss which it had sustained by the retirement of Dr. S. A. Cusack.

His Lordship then said that, on behalf of the governors of the institution, he felt great pleasure in giving the following certificates:—

Honors awarded at the Termination of Session 1859-60—Exhibition—Senior, £10, Mr Robert Hyde, Longford; Middle, £8, Mr Frederick C Vines, Cumberland; Junior, £5, Mr Robert swan, Kilkenny.

Certificates of General Proficiency at Terminal Examinations—J F Clarke, A Deane, C Elliott, S Flood, R W Forsayeth, J Fraser, R Hickman, T Moskin, R Hyde, J W Jones, R F Keys, A Martin, E M M'Causland, W Payne, A Preston, T Purcell, A Stewart, R Swan, D Tate, T Telford, C W Vines, F G Vines, W Wilkinson, W F Young.

The noble Chairman then rose and read the following address:—

Gentlemen, when the commission of inquiry into the Dublin hospitals recommended the addition of a medical school to Steven's Hospital, they were not influenced by any desire or inclination to add unnecessarily to the responsible duties of the governors and professors of this noble foundation. They felt, however, that the prevailing high reputation of the Dublin School of Medicine and Surgery, it was still possible to give it a further impetus, and that this object would be surely attained by making this great hospital and its distinguished scientific staff available for educational purposes as it had been in former days, and an addition was made to its funds in order to render the experiment a successful one. These anticipations, I am proud to say, have been fully realised. The governors, both lay and medical, entered warmly into the scheme, and immediately added to the buildings, and made such alterations in the internal arrangements as were required for the formation of a large medical school, which should contain within itself the materials for instruction in every branch of the profession. You have 250 beds, containing patients suffering from every form of disease, whether medical or surgical, and to which students are not excluded even those cases which generally find relief in special hospitals. You have a museum containing a valuable collection of casts and preparations, and which has been largely increased by the liberality of the board. You have a library—I may say two libraries—one for reference, and one for lending medical books which are invaluable to pupils, who, in the early period of their career, cannot be expected to be well provided with the expensive works daily issuing from the press. The theme urgent want was a good staff of professors and lecturers. A more difficult task there could not be than to make a judicious selection. On it depends the success of the school, and I believe I may safely declare that the Board of Governors have done their duty to the hospital, to the profession, and to the public. Of course I shall not allude to any of the honoured names which are found upon our list, but even a lay governor may presume to express his satisfaction at the position which our young school has already attained. The most satisfactory proof of success in this manner is when the public have rallied round us, and the numerous pupils who have enrolled themselves in our ranks. It is still more cheering to find that the pupils are not only numerous, but highly respectable, and the report which we have just heard gives us every hope that our school will not only educate a numerous body of skilful practitioners, but introduce into society moral and religious gentlemen who will be an honour to science. The arrangements for lodging and taking care of your young members are most creditable to the committee, and the pupils and their parents ought to be, and I doubt not do feel, most grateful for the consideration which has been bestowed upon them. I shall now address a few words to the pupils, and in doing so I hope I will not be considered guilty of presumption in attempting to lecture upon matters which I do not understand. The position I am now placed in is not of my own seeking, and I should not have undertaken the present duty except for the feeling that I am bound to do my utmost to serve the hospital. Gentlemen, pupils of the Steven's School of Medicine, allow me, in the first place, to congratulate those of you who have been fortunate enough to secure some of the prizes which are awarded to the candidates for medical honors. Believe me, that whatever honors are in store for you in after life, you will always look back to the honors you now carry off with infinitely more satisfaction, than even the more substantial records of maturer years. At the same time do not let this success induce you to relax your efforts, or make you imagine that you have overcome the many great obstacles to professional advancement. Persevering industry will often be more successful than genius without application, and this consideration is one that will prove a consolation to the defeated candidates. But let not your failure deter you from trying again, and I am much mistaken if there are not some of the unsuccessful candidates who have qualifications that will enable them, at some future period, to distance some who are now the victorious competitors in the race of life. The profession which you have chosen is one of the noblest to which a man can devote his mental energies, and you succeed to an accumulated fund of scientific information which the researches of men of genius—and there have been giants during these centuries of study—have collected for your benefit. There is a great advantage which you enjoy over your predecessors. It is not only the great progress which has taken place in medical discovery, but in every branch of science which has comparatively smoothened your path. You must not, however, imagine that all has been discovered, and that there is no further field for the patient and sharp-sighted philosopher. What is known is but little compared with the unknown, and many of you, although you must not hastily imagine that the mantle of Hippocrates or Hunter, has fallen on your shoulders, may enlarge the domain of medical science. The field before you is an extensive one. It is well to survey it before you select your peculiar vocation. There is less disposition now than formerly to cramp the energies of the medical man, and to confine him to some bye-way of the profession. Some of your heroes have been able to obtain a world-wide reputation, by curing every form of curable disease. They were equally gre at in whatever they undertook. But the number of such privileged persons is small, and you will find the rule a more convenient one, to master, as far as possible, one great branch of your profession. I am well aware that it is not given to every one to equal in surgical operations the late Sir Astley Cooper, or the lamented Sir Philip Crampton, or some of our friends here who are so justly celebrated; but you will all have much to try you, to determine what metal you are made of. A large number of you will, probably, have to attend in remote districts of the country where there is no professional friend to consult with or to assist you. Others will attend the army and navy, where every variety of qualifications will be called in request. In such circumstances the greatest sta tincas and courage will be required of you—courage, both against the raging pestilence, and in the most exciting and thinking moments of active warfare. Do not, therefore, be in too great a hurry to complete your studies and obtain your diploma. I do not mean that you should be indolent, or lose the most valuable period of your lives in listlessness or idle amusements. Study closely, unremittingly—but not to attend the valuable lectures provided for your instruction. Take every opportunity of learning, by practical experience, every mode of alleviating the sufferings of your fellow-man. Study all the cases in which you have opportunities of chemical instruction, avail yourselves of the leading library; and, when your course here is over, I should strongly recommend those among you who have the means and can afford the time, to devote yourselves for a further period to the close consideration of those diseases which are of so difficult a character, that special study seems necessary in order to fully understand them. In conjunction with these studies, which are indispensible for the least amount of success in your profession, you should not neglect the cognate sciences, such as comparative anatomy, botany, chemistry; and indeed, a general knowledge of the whole range of science cannot fail of being useful to you, of course, it is impossible that you should be proficient in them all, but you may have a practical leaning to some, and the change of reading may occasionally act as a recreation and lessen the tension on your mind. If you have time, occasional reading and composition may cultivate your understandings, and an acquaintance with classical literature is highly conducive to giving you the power of expressing yourselves in elegant and nervous language which, whether in writing or speaking, is of the highest consequence to every young man who wishes to make a distinguished figure in the world. If you have a talent for drawing or modelling, or for music cultivate it by all means. You will find such recreation most useful. Indeed, some such pastime is absolutely necessary, if you are not to pass your holidays in utter idleness. And whilst I counsel you against idleness, I must equally caution you against neglecting your health; without it there is no blessing on earth. Not only avoid all immoral dissipation, but take care to strengthen your frame by sufficient exercise. Indulge moderately in athletic sports, and by no means avoid rational and respectable society. There is not a more distinguished man than an original and scientific thinker; but on the other hand there is not an easier reputation of one by affecting to disregard the claims of morality and religion. There was a time unfortunately, when many leading men attempted to deny their God. Such, however, is not now the case, at least in this country, and I hope it will never be so. There is another rock on which I hope you will not split. It is well to be a lover of science, but, do not carry it to such an excess as to disregard the means of satisfying this craving. Do not, for a problematical good, commit the horrors which the late Sir E Home is said to have lived. It is to be hoped, for the sake of human nature, that the appalling accounts which are circulated of the French Veterinary Colleges are exaggerated. Let nothing induce you to treat either man or beast with inhumanity. By kind, gentle, both in word and deed, to all who fall under your care, whether they are high or low, and you will reap your reward, both in this world and the next. I will detain you from it no longer. He was frequently and loudly applauded during the delivery of his address.

Sir Henry Marsh then moved a vote of thanks to Lord Talbot de Malahide, which was seconded, and the meeting separated.

Law Intelligence.

CHANCERY APPEAL COURT—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Lord Chancellor and the Lords Justices of Appeal.)

New.on v. Newton.

The appeal was from an order of Judge Keating, in the Probate Court, by which he directed an issue to try whether certain writings were the last will and testament of John Newton, of Bagnalstown House, county Carlow; or whether they had been revoked by him in his lifetime. Mr. Newman, who died in October, 1859, seized of several denominations of land in the county of Carlow, had made several wills during his life. One of these wills, dated 4th Feb., 1850, and a codicil dated 16th Feb. 1859, were relied upon by the